

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

## Overworked Nerves

and wasting vitality make their presence known through headaches, dizziness, inability to sleep, loss of appetite and a general run-down condition of the system. These signs are sometimes accompanied by neuralgia, hysteria, rheumatism or nervous prostration in some other form. To remove these troubles, cure the nerves. They need feeding, strengthening and building up, and nothing will do this so quickly and so surely as Dr. Miles' Nervine. This truly remarkable medicine is gaining hundreds of new friends every day. Here is a surveyor from Decatur, Ind., Mr. G. E. McLean, who writes:

"A chronic stomach trouble, which my physician was unable to overcome, so wore on my nervous system that I broke down with nervous prostration. I could not sleep day or night except in fitful naps; could scarcely eat any kind of food and wasted away to a mere shadow. After spending over \$500.00 in a vain search for relief, I was prevailed upon to try Dr. Miles' Nervine. Relief came immediately. I took six bottles and today am a well man."

Dr. Miles' Nervine is sold at all druggists on a positive guarantee. Write for free advice and booklet to Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio, J. H. Hunt, President, H. L. McLean, Cashier.

### HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Treen, Ring Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, etc.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joe. Cornet, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO., Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

### JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

Slusser's Vegetable Pills rouse the liver to healthy action, give tone to the stomach and invigorate the kidneys. At druggists.

Great opportunity offered to good, reliable men. Salary of \$15 per week and expenses for man with rig to introduce our Poultry Mixture and Insect Destroyer in the country. Send stamp, American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

### Announcement.

To accommodate those who are partial to the use of atomizers in applying liquids into the nasal passages for catarrhal troubles, the proprietors prepare Cream Balm in liquid form, which will be known as Ely's Liquid Cream Balm. Price, including the spraying tube, is 75 cents. Drugists on mail. The liquid form embodies the medicinal properties of the solid preparation. Cream Balm is quickly absorbed by the membrane and does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a natural and healthy character. Ely Brothers, 56 Warren street, New York.

### Brave Men Fall

Victims to stomach, liver and kidney troubles as well as women, and all see the results in loss of appetite, poison in the blood, backache, nervousness, headache and tired, listless, run-down sensations. But there's no need to feel like a fool. Listen to J. W. Gardner, Idaville, Ind. He says: "Electric Batters are just in thing for a man when he is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies. It did more to give me new strength and good appetite than anything I could take. I can now eat anything and have a new lease on life." Only 50c. at Z. T. Bally's drug store. Every bottle guaranteed.

### A Single Fact

Is worth a shipload of argument." What shall be said, then, of thousands of facts? Every cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla is a fact, presenting the strongest possible evidence of the merit of this medicine. Thousands and thousands of such facts prove that Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure all diseases caused or promoted by impure blood. It is the test medicine money can buy.

Indigestion and nausea are cured by Hood's Pills.

## Confound Those Flies!

Why don't you kill them?

## Daisy Fly Killer

Attracts and kills FLIES by the million. Lasts all summer.

## 15 Cents

Will not soil or injure anything but FLIES.

For sale at drug, grocery, or hardware stores, or 20 cents by mail.

SOMERS BROTHERS, Third Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sore Throat, whether lasting or not, depends on how soon you use Tonsilene.

Murdered by Highwaymen.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 25.—Andrew Stuhls, of Pittston, was murdered while resisting two highwaymen, who rifled his pockets of everything of value. The murderers escaped, leaving no clue to their identity.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. SHIPLEY, P.M.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, April 24, 1900:

LADIES.

Grace, Mrs. Geo. Oppenheimer, Mrs. B. Lindner, Mary Proctor, Mrs. A. E. Pherson, Miss Lillian Mae

MEN.

Arlin, Harry Moser, Valentine

Davis, John Myers, I. W.

Friend, Frank W. Rhiner, Philip

Merce, L. Dale Shoemaker, Chas.

Minick, Babette E. Wanter, Frank

Meyers, F. W. Zimmerman, Fred

Kothe System

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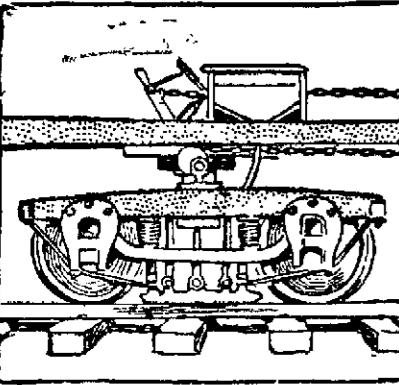
## MALARIAL GERMS.

A BILLION PARASITES IN THE BODY IN SEVERE CASES OF FEVER.

The Liverpool School of Tropical Diseases has issued its first memoir under the title of "Instructions For the Prevention of Malarious Fever; For the Use of Residents In Malarious Places," says The Lancet. The causes of malarial fever are explained to be due to the presence of certain minute parasites called haematozoidea in the corpuscles of the blood. In order to produce an attack of fever about 250,000 parasites must be present in the body, while in severe cases 1,000,000 or more may be present. In sufficient numbers they may be easily detected with the aid of a strong microscope in a drop of blood drawn from the patient by pricking with a needle. The sudden rises of temperature which occur in this disease and which are accomplished by shivering (ague) are due to the parasites scattering their spores in the blood fluid. These parasites grow up together and scatter their spores simultaneously, causing an immediate rise of temperature and shivering. After a variable number of attacks of fever the parasites may largely decrease in number, leaving the patient free from fever for a time. At any moment, however, the number of parasites may increase again, either spontaneously or through the patient's exposure to the rays of the sun or to chill or fatigue. Between the relapse the parasites continue to live in the patient in comparatively small numbers. After they have become extinct no relapses will occur unless as the result of a fresh infection. Quinine kills the parasites. All parasites or their eggs pass in some way or other from one host to another—that is, from an infected individual, animal or plant to a healthy one. Suctorial insects give great facilities to parasites for passing from one host to another. Upon allowing a person infected with malaria parasites to be bitten by mosquitoes of the kind called anopholes dissection of the mosquito will disclose the parasites growing in the insect.

## RAIL BRAKES.

Instead of applying the brake shoe to the periphery of the car wheels for braking action Gurdon S. Fanning of Auburn, N. Y., proposes to apply it directly to the rail. The brake shoe is



BRAKE SHOE APPLIED TO RAIL.

arranged so as to be parallel with and when in inoperative position is maintained just above the tread of the rail. The novel features of the arrangement, which is not entirely new, lie in the design of the brake shoe. This consists of a long bar to the center of whose upper surface a bolt is fastened, which is operated by a cam. The two ends of the shoe are also attached to vertical bolts, but these are mounted on springs at their upper ends. The forward part of the shoe is perforated, and connection is made with a sand box, the mechanism being such that when the cam is operated the sand box valve is opened, and the sand falls on the rail directly under the shoe, thus insuring maximum friction. Of course this system would save the car wheels, but at the expense of the rails. Doubtless the greatest difficulty would be experienced in uneven rail joints, as, should the brakes be applied just as a very high rail was reached, considerable damage might be done to both brake rigging and rail.

## UNNECESSARY NOISE.

Dr. Sparker says: There are very few people who seem to realize that nine-tenths of the noise made about a house is unnecessary. It takes no longer to handle things lightly than it does to fling them down helter skelter with such an unearthly din as one often hears in badly regulated households. It takes a little more time to put on a pair of light shoes instead of the heavy and cumbersome out of door footwear that some people indulge in, but it pays a good interest on the effort and time.

Especially in a sickroom, or where there are people who are afflicted with those uncomfortable accompaniments called nerves, should this be made a study. In rooms where a grate or stove is used it is of the utmost importance that the rasping, tearing sound of putting coal on the fire be in some way done away with. One means of doing this is to save all the paper bags that come to the house, fill them with coal, tie them up with a string and lay on the fire, which can be done without a particle of noise and without disturbing any one.

## PAPER MAKING MACHINES.

The year of 1800 was of peculiar importance in the annals of paper making because it was the centenary of the paper making machines. It was at the end of 1799 that a machine for making continuous paper was first set in operation at Didot's mill at Essonne, France. It was the invention of a workman named Robert, and the invention was actively taken up by the Messrs. Fourdrinier. The first patent in England was obtained by John Gamble, Didot's brother-in-law, and it was under that patent that the machine was brought into successful operation.

## SMALL FRUIT CULTURE.

A reader of these notes living in southern Minnesota wants to know if it will pay him to take up the culture of small fruits, and, if so, what to plant and how to get at it. The first and most important thing to be considered in connection with the culture of small fruit is the market for them, and this applies anywhere where the business is taken up. If a home market can be found, this is best; if this market is too limited to take the product of a small fruit garden, a foreign market must be sought. Then comes the item of freight and express charges and commissions, which all too often gobble up the entire proceeds of the consignment. Small fruits are exceedingly perishable and unless they can be placed upon the market fresh and nice will seldom bring paying prices. Given a market, strawberries and red raspberries will be found the most profitable fruits to raise. In the matter of strawberries care should be taken to grow largely of the very latest maturing varieties for the northern market, for home grown early berries always have to compete with berries grown south, while the late maturing varieties, coming after the bulk of the crop is gone, will always bring the highest prices. These late varieties will not yield as heavy a crop as the early ones, but will be found to bring in better returns for all that. The red raspberry is always salable at good prices, as it is the most delicious berry we have for canning purposes.

## OLD FOLKS AND THEIR FARM.

While it should not be so, we still come across cases all the time where the old folks who have spent a lifetime in getting a nice farm paid for are fooled into the notion of deeding it to their children in consideration of care and support so long as they (the old people) shall live—cases where after such transfer of property is made filial love begins to wane and the old people, if not actually turned out, are made to feel that they are a burden and dependents. Now, if these old people would only just keep title to their property in themselves until the probate court passed it to their children it would make all the difference in the world as to the treatment accorded to them. It is pretty hard for persons to be really independent when they don't have a cent in the world which they can call their own. Now, all you old folks, love your children just as hard as you know how, but at the same time just keep title to your farm in your own name. The children will treat you just as well and, likely as not, better than if you gave them your property.

## HOW ABOUT THE SEVEN GIRLS?

The centralization of the country schools is a topic which is receiving much attention all through the agricultural portion of the country. By consolidating the schools of an average civil township and transporting the pupils to the central school it is claimed—in fact, is well proved—that the cost will be no greater than under the present system. Assuming that the average township now has ten schools and that three teachers would readily handle all the children taught at the central school, this plan would throw out of employment seven lady teachers in each township, or not less than 100 such teachers in each county. The question arises, Should this be done, what is to become of these nice girls? If they were only willing to turn their attention to housework and let us use them in that way, we could feel quite reconciled to the proposed change; but, dear, dear, the girls would never take kindly to that! So for the sake of the girls, if for no other reason, we are inclined to think the old way of conducting the schools is the best.

## THE ONLY WAY.

There is only just one sensible and practical way in which to improve the quality of the calves for beef purposes in the dairy sections of the west, and that is by placing a good beef bred sire at the head of the herd. What is wanted all through these dairy sections is a cow which will make about 250 pounds of butter a year and raise a calf which will make a profitable beef animal. But few men want to go into the dairy business as an exclusive thing. Such of course will do best to keep purely dairy breeds. The best interests of the average farmer will be conserved by using his dairy to as great an extent as beef makers as in the line of butter producers. To do this the sire must be of good beef breeding.

It is said that our modern system of education as applied to farm boys educates them away from the farm; that the tendency of the system is to incite the boy to professional life and give him a distaste for the so called humdrum life of the farm. The natural remedy for this state of things is coming along pretty fast, the overflowing ranks of young men seeking place in the professions making it year by year more and more difficult for them to get a place or foothold. With this is a constantly lowering rate of wage for professional services, and it will not be long before farm life will cease to be so unattractive.

For Over Fifty Years  
Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. 25c a bottle.

Don't be Deceived  
Buy only Slusser's Sick and Nervous Headache Tablets. The only sure cure. 10c and 25c at all druggists.

This is to certify that I have been duly appointed executrix of the will of Elizabeth Kihnn.

MINNIE D. KIHNN.  
Massillon, March 28, 1900—6.

## THE NEW BEE HIVE.

It Will be Located at the Old Place.

## WETTER LOT PURCHASED.

The Transaction Occurred Monday Morning, the Consideration Being \$7,500—The Building will Cover an Area of 120x57½ Feet.

The Bee Hive firm Monday morning purchased from J. D. Wetter his interest in the property at the corner of Main and Clay streets, the consideration being \$7,500. Some time ago the firm bought the interest of Mrs. Mahlon Keim, of Louisville, and it has also purchased contiguous state property. The dimensions of the property now in the possession of the concern are 120x57½ feet, the latter being the frontage on Main street.

The erection of a three or four story building will be commenced within a month. It will be exclusively of brick, stone and iron. No definite plans for the structure have yet been made, but it is the intention of the firm to lose no time in getting work under way. If all goes well the erection of the building will be commenced within a month. It is the desire that the structure be in a condition for occupancy by next fall. The negotiations which closed this morning have been in progress for five months.

## TO TALK IT OVER.

Striking Laborers Invited to Meet Their Employers.

It was reported at the meeting of the laborers who quit work at the plant of the Massillon Iron and Steel Company, a brief account of whose action appeared Saturday, that Manager Croxton had informed their committee that he wished to have the strikers call upon him in a body to talk over the situation. The men therupon decided to see Mr. Croxton in the afternoon. They had not yet reached the works at 2:30 this afternoon.

The demand they make is for fifteen cents an hour, time and a half for all Sunday work and assurance that all the strikers will be taken back. There were fifty two men at the meeting Monday morning. The leaders claim that they were all strikers. The company, however, says the strikers number but thirty-five. Manager Croxton stated today that the men were being paid \$1.25 a day temporarily; that they were, in a way, serving an apprenticeship, inasmuch as it was the intention of the company to employ all as pipe-makers as soon as they should become competent and to pay them the wages of skilled mechanics, raising their pay from time to time as they should become more proficient. Both sides expect to see the matter settled before tomorrow morning.

At 3:30 an agreement was reached, on terms satisfactory to employers and employees, and the men will resume work Tuesday morning.

## FOUND A GOLD MINE.

It was in His Poultry Yard.

Man in Iowa Uses a Compound that Makes His Hens Lay Double the Usual Number, Summer and Winter. Secret of His Success.

People in the neighborhood of Creston, Iowa, are amazed at the number of eggs that this man drives to market with. When asked what was the cause of his hens being so prolific, he stated it was all in a certain compound he was using that kept his hens in good condition and furnished them with the proper stimulus to lay production. American Poultry Mixtures is the name of it, and is made by American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind. Every man in the poultry business is interested in the health of his hens and their laying capacity. In the eggs lie his profits. This mixture is guaranteed to increase the production of eggs 100 per cent or money refunded. It will do more than three times as much as the same amount of any other compound. It is concentrated in form and the result of years of practical experience in the poultry business. There is absolutely no doubt as to what it will do, and you are invited to try it at the expense of the company. Send \$1 for a sample package and if doesn't do the work you get your money back. This is fair and is made to induce practical poultrymen to give it a trial. It is also a sure preventive of such diseases as the terrible cholera and roup which create such havoc in all parts of the country. It acts directly on the crop and gizzard and is a thoroughly scientific preparation.

The manufacturers guarantee every package or refund purchase money. If your druggist don't sell American Poultry Mixture, he's behind the age. In that case order direct American Manufacturing Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

For Over Fifty Years  
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## GOLD DUST

The Best Washing Powder.

Woman's Best Friend. Dirt's Worst Enemy.

## SUMMER SCHOOL Mount Union College.

From June 26 to August 10.  
(Seven Weeks.)

For teachers in particular, for all students in general. Regular faculty and public school specialists—36 instructors. Eighty courses, from common branches to higher college studies. Courses for primary and grade teachers—Misses Sinclair and Barnes. Superintendents' course, teachers' forum, course in general methods. Special attention will be given to a review of all the common branches. Double courses in beginning Latin, Greek, Algebra and Geometry. More than 20 popular lectures—free; also 4 inexpensive excursions. Tuition, only \$8.00, with a number of extra advantages free. Board, for the term, only \$12.00. Rooms, from 45c to 75c a week. Send for our 24-page announcement giving full particulars.

Address, PRESIDENT A. B. RIKER, Alliance, O.

## DR. C. E. LIVINGSTON,

The Well-Known Specialist of Dayton, O.

At the request of his many patients and friends will be at the HOTEL CONRAD, MASSILLON, O.

WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS, February 7 and 8; March 7 and 8; April 4 and 5; May 2 and 3; May 30 and 31; June 27 and 28; July 25 and 26; August 22 and 23; September 19 and 20; October 17 and 18, 1900.

This celebrated physician has been treating Chronic Diseases for the past twenty-six years, giving him a widely known reputation in the treatment of all classes of chronic troubles.

A specialty is made of all forms of chronic troubles, such as diseases of the Head, Throat, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Womb Troubles, all diseases of the Genital Organs, and all forms of diseases of the Bladder, diseases of the Blood, such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Cankers, Malignant Ulcers, and Swellings, such as White Swelling and Scrofulous Lumps.

CONSULTATION FREE, and no questions will be asked of patients, no matter what the trouble may be, will tell your trouble, their symptoms and their cause better than you can tell yourself. The knowledge which enables me to perform this wonderful thing has been acquired from long years of constant practice, and a power given by the God of Creation.

I would be pleased to have all who are afflicted call, even if they cannot take treatment, as I may be the means of saving you trouble, pain and expense.

Remember the Dates, and call as early as possible.

## WARTHORST &amp; Co.

## QUARRY.

## BRICK. - - BRICK.

## Massillon, O.

## Wholesale Prices to Users.

Our General Catalogue quotes them. Send 15c to partly pay postage or expressage and we'll send you one. It has 1100 pages, 17,000 illustrations and quotes prices on nearly 70,000 things that you eat and use and wear. We constantly carry in stock all articles quoted.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Michigan Av. & Madison St., Chicago.



The Tallest Mercantile Building in the World, Owned and Occupied Exclusively By Us.

Our pharmacy contains every article pertaining to an "up-to-date" DRUG STORE.

The purest and best drugs and pharmaceutical preparations, the finest Perfumes, the most modern Toilet preparations, and an immense stock of Toilet Soaps and Toilet requisites.

## RIDER &amp; SNYDER,

Pharmacists, No. 12 East Main St.

## DAILY EXCURSIONS

## ...TO CALIFORNIA...

Through first-class and tourist sleeping cars to points in California and Oregon leave Chicago every day in the year via the

Chicago, Union Pacific and North-Western Line.

## PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

Every Wednesday from Boston and New England and

Every Thursday from Chicago.

Lowest Rates, Shortest Time on the Road

## FINEST SCENERY.

Only route by which you can leave home any day in the week and travel in through cars on fastest trains all the way. Inquire of your nearest agent or write for pamphlets and information to C. Traver, 507 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Chicago and North-Western Railway.

## C.B. LINE

## CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO

"While you Sleep."

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

"CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "

"CITY OF ERIE," both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD, DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY.

Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.

Buffalo 8 " Cleveland 6 "

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.

SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. HERMAN,

## LAWS AND MAKERS

Metzger on Good, Bad and Silly Legislation.

## A STAB AT HOME RULE.

The Cox Ripper, in Its Original Form, was Such—The Love Medical Law, Mr. Metzger Says, is Class Legislation—The Skunk and Its Legislative Friends.

State Representative Clark W. Metzger, of this county, who is in the city today, will leave this evening or tomorrow morning for Columbus. Mr. Metzger says he has not yet made plans for the future. Looking into the past three months, Mr. Metzger sees much that gives him satisfaction. He also sees much that does not.

"In my opinion," remarked he today, "the best thing the legislature did was to kill the bill providing for an appropriation of \$1,000,000 for the Toledo centennial. The bill passed allows \$250,000 for each of the two years. The friends of the measure used to say 'A million or nothing.' It looks as if they came nearer getting nothing than a million."

"The worst bill proposed was the Cox ripper. This I regarded as a direct stab at home rule. A bill providing for the appointment of a board of control for any particular city by the Governor cannot be anything else. This board of control, according to the bill, was to have absolute charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and the people of the city were to be denied the right to designate whom its members should be. The bill as it was passed provided for the election of the members of this board by the people. It lost all its viciousness passing through the legislature."

"The silliest thing the legislature did was to pass the skunk law. I cannot understand in what manner the welfare of the skunk affects the people of Ohio, but there were plenty of others who evidently did."

"I regret very much that the municipal code bill did not reach the House. I should have voted for it if I had had an opportunity. I believe there should be more uniformity in the governments of our cities."

"The worst law passed was the Love medical measure. I consider this law class legislation, pure and simple. The idea undoubtedly emanated from persons now practicing medicine, and its sole purpose is to construct a stone wall around this body of practitioners so high that few will be able to scale it. The law says that all persons desiring to enter the practice of medicine, in addition to their medical education, which requires four years, must have a degree of A. M. or B. A., must have a school teachers' life certificate or be a graduate of a chartered high school whose course of study requires four years. Then there is an examination to pass before one will be permitted to practice."

"The board of examiners is to be composed of the representatives of but four of the schools of medicine. If a man happens to be a graduate of an institution not included in these four classes, even if he has complied with all the other requirements of the law, he will be barred from practice. Is there any justice in this? And how about the young man who has to work his way through the world? Where will he obtain the means sufficient to give him eight years in college. The law would not be so bad if it compelled all persons now practicing medicine as well as those desiring to enter the practice to take this examination. How many physicians who have been practicing for ten years would be able to pass? Professional men will tell you that the technical questions which are propounded at these examinations bear little relation to their everyday work."

## A LAGGARD.

A Drone in the Hive May Cause Serious Trouble.

One lazy man in the factory or on the farm may hamper the entire force of workmen. A few minutes lost each day by only one man may cause serious inroads on the profits. The man who desires to sleep at his post of duty must be dismissed or change his habits.

At some time during the life of every one the liver becomes inactive and torpid. It's a drone in the hive of the human organs, and refuses to do its share of the work. Then the whole system soon becomes run down and serious loss is the result. It is not a loss of money, but a loss of health, which is far more valuable than tons of gold.

When the liver becomes torpid, the blood impure, and the stomach refuses to do its work, the case needs attention, and it is ample time to take steps to compel the liver to do its share of the work as intended by nature. There must be no drones in the great hive of nature.

Every organ in the body was placed there by an all-wise Creator and given some work to do. If any of them become diseased and unable to accomplish the task assigned them, the wrong should be speedily righted. Impurities of the blood quickly affect the stomach and serious results follow. The trouble may show in dyspepsia, catarrh, constipation, scrofula, nervous prostration or eruptions of the skin.

The system needs a remedy that will go directly to the seat of the disease, make the torpid liver active, the blood pure, and build up the patient generally. Knox Stomach Tablets are a new combination of the best remedies known to medical science to accomplish this end. They have been thoroughly tried and tested. A single box is worth more than gold to the sufferer.

Knox Stomach Tablets are sold at 50 cents per box of fifty by druggists. It is unable to secure them send 50 cents and the address of the druggist who does not sell them to the Knox Chemical Co., Battle Creek, Mich., and a full-size box will be mailed postpaid.

## THE BEST OPENING FOR THE YOUNG MAN.

You are a young man who has spent all your life up to this time upon the farm, and you are now nearly 20 years old and are doing a good deal of hard thinking about your future. You have a notion that there is something better for you in the old world than the growing of crops and the milking of cows and would like to see something of the ways of the world as it is off the farm. Lots just like you, my boy, and they go from the farm by the thousand year by year, and some become little one horse attorneys and parsons and some boot agents and medicine peddlers and some \$6 a week jumping jacks in dry goods stores and some worthless town loafers and some wandering, homeless tramps. Many make a good fight for place and position, only to be swamped in midlife by the merciless power of modern competition in all lines of business, and the few, the very few, by virtue of opportunity, pluck and pull, climb high on fortune's ladder and are held up to an admiring world as illustrations of what the country boy can do when he leaves the farm. Now, listen, my boy. The time is coming and is pretty nearly here now when the man who owns a piece of land and knows how to work it in an intelligent manner is going to have the whip round over all the peddlers, parsons, doctors, lawyers, clerks and genteel loafers in the land. Land ownership is the concrete foundation of European aristocracy and all that is best in foreign civilization. Science is smiling most kindly on agriculture. Unlimited possibilities await the man who has studied nature's textbooks. The best intellectual development is uniting with the hand hardened and browned by farm work. All that is best in man may now be evolved under rural conditions. Invention has greatly modified the drudgery of farm toil without in any degree impairing agricultural independence. Suppose, my boy, you now decide to be a first class modern farmer, a man well posted on the technical as well as the practical side of your business, a raiser of the best crops, a breeder of the best stock, an up to date man in your profession, which you can easily do if you will apply yourself to the doing of it with the same persistency and diligence which you would have to devote to any outside profession if you would make a success of it. It is absolutely true that agriculture so undertaken offers today a far more certain reward in both a financial and man developing way than any other vocation open to the young man.

## AN OLD FOOL.

We know of a man who last year finished paying for 240 acres of choice farm land. It had been a long pull and a hard pull both for him, his wife and two boys. Up early and late, pinching, saving and each member denying himself that the farm might be cleared of the mortgage. And when it was cleared how good they all felt, and mother and the boys thought and said that now there would be a little comfort in living. But this man—this old fool—inside of 60 days went and bought another 160 acres which he long had had his eye upon, running into debt for nearly all the purchase price of it. His good wife cried, and we don't blame her; the boys got mad and swore that they would leave the farm the first chance they had. There is a lot of this sort of fool business going on. Men don't know when they are well off. What a farce life becomes when a man will deliberately make a slave of himself and mere peons of his wife and children all in order that when his estate is administered upon by the probate court he may be able to show up \$50,000 instead of \$20,000. No man who wishes to enjoy life should want more than 240 acres of land.

## POOR KITCHENS.

The place where the goodwife spends most of her time and does most of her work is in the kitchen. It all too often happens that this kitchen is the most poorly furnished and worst ventilated and arranged room in the house. This is a poor way of doing. This room should be well equipped with all modern utensils, should be a bright and sunshiny room, should have a sink and water supply and a good hard wood floor. Some foolish people put all their money into the furnishings of the best parlor and the company bedroom, which are not used once a month, while the wife and mother slaves along day after day in little, cramped up, inconveniently arranged kitchen and plaintively sings the old refrain, "There's Rest For the Weary."

Use the best there is in the home for your daily life and let the company take pot luck when it comes. What is good enough for you is good enough for your friends.

The Pacific coast states—California, Oregon and Washington—comprise what is without doubt the finest fruit growing section of the whole earth. It is of interest to note that year by year the freight tariff, which has so largely barred the use of the fruit of that section to eastern consumers, is being reduced, so that the magnificent grapes, peaches, pears and oranges produced in such splendid profusion are being brought more and more within the reach of eastern people. Indeed, shipments of California fruit were successfully and profitably made to London last year.

If you live on the rich lands of the Mississippi valley and can hardly sleep nights in your greed to get more land, try this: Add 25 acres to your quarter section by utilizing your corn fodder; then work that other quarter which lies right under the quarter you have. This will give you 185 acres more land without the outlay of a cent.

## ARGENTINA GRAIN TRADE

Average of 700,000 Bushels a Day Exported For Six Days.

## COST OF LABOR VERY SMALL.

Grain Growing Area Has Been Increased and the Republic is a Formidable Competitor With the United States—Transportation to the Seaboard Is Easy.

Since the 1st of January the attention of nearly every one interested in the grain trade of the United States has been attracted to the growing importance of Argentina as a competitor of the United States. Never in the history of the South American republic have exports been on so enormous a scale, and the climax was reached a few weeks ago when wheat shipments for six consecutive days aggregated 4,296,000 bushels, or an average of 716,000 bushels a day. This is equal to the average daily shipments from all United States ports during years of liberal exports, when the European drain upon American granaries is most severe. With the news of the rapid outflow of wheat from South America have come the evidences of price depression abroad, where the wheat is offered at a lower figure than that demanded by the American grower. Foreign buyers on this side of the water report that owing to the bountiful two year harvests in Argentina farmers there are accepting prices that have brought Argentine wheat to the attention of all importing countries. The aggregate of exports of Argentina in 1892 was about 23,000,000 bushels and in 1893 63,000,000 bushels.

The exportable surplus of the country is placed at 75,000,000 bushels this year, and from the movement of the past three months the year 1900 will prove a record breaker in the history of Argentina wheat growing. This has been made possible by two years of exceptionally favorable weather without the ruinous hot winds, frosts or locusts that sometimes assail the crop of South America. But even without the unusual climatic assistance wheat cultivation is steadily assuming larger and larger proportions, with every year liberal additions made to the area of plowed land. Many sections for years devoted to grazing purposes are now being placed under cultivation. The soil, like many of the new lands in the west, is without need of fertilizers, and in many cases maize is used for the first crop instead of wheat. From 11 to 13 bushels is the average yield per acre in both the northern and southern provinces of Argentina.

In response to questions concerning agricultural conditions in South America, Carlos Rohl, the Argentine consul, recently said to a reporter of the New York Evening Sun:

"One great advantage possessed by the wheat grower of Argentina is the easy access to the ports. There is scarcely an important agricultural section that is more than 200 or 300 miles from the seacoast. The cost of inland transportation is therefore trifling as compared with the long haul from the western wheat country to the American seaboard, but the ocean rates are considerably higher. To land a cargo of wheat in a European port from Buenos Ayres or Rosario costs from two to three times the amount paid by the American exporter, but in view of the fact that some \$110,000,000 worth of foreign merchandise is carried to Argentina each year the return grain trade is growing to large and profitable proportions. Another feature of wheat growing is the cheapness of labor. A large portion of the farm laborers are Italian immigrants, who throng into Argentina at the rate of 100,000 to 130,000 a year. They find ready employment on the large wheat growing estates and receive from 50 cents to \$1.50 a day. Food is cheap and abundant, and as the thermometer seldom gets below freezing in the northern provinces the cost of living is very much less than that of the English, continental or American laborer. Many of the large estates are subdivided into colonies, as they are too extensive to be managed individually. One man owns 66,000 acres of arable land, and the greater portion of it is worked on shares, the tenant getting half the proceeds and the owner of the estate the other half. These parcels comprise from 150 to 250 acres, and, going through the country by rail, while families, men, women and children, can be seen at work in the fields. Farming implements are thoroughly up to date, the Argentine being a large buyer of American farm machinery. Owing to the richness of the soil plowing is easy, seeding is done broadcast, and the harvester takes care of the ripened grain."

"While not directly bearing upon wheat growing, it is an interesting fact that the per capita value of exports from Argentina is nearly double that of the United States. With a population of 5,000,000, the total value of wheat, corn, linseed, flour, wool, live sheep, etc., exported last year amounted to \$160,000,000, or \$32 per capita. The United States, with a population of 78,000,000, exported products to the value of \$130,000,000, or less than \$17 per capita. A good share of this \$160,000,000 was contributed by wheat and corn, and with the most abundant harvest in the history of the country the proportion is likely to be even greater this year. The United States may count upon the Argentine as a steady competitor for the grain trade of Europe, and at the present rate of progress great developments are to be expected before many years."

## THE ECUMENICAL DELEGATES BUSY.

Many Spoke in Churches About New York Sunday—President Attended Church.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Although no session of the ecumenical conference was held Sunday, most of the members of the conference found it a very busy day. With few exceptions they accepted invitations to speak at one of the services held in the several hundred churches of the five city boroughs, and even in the neighboring cities and towns.

President McKinley attended the 11 o'clock service at the Brick Presbyterian church, on Fifth avenue. With him were his brother, Abner McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou, and Mr. and Mrs. Morrit K. Jesup.

The president breakfasted with Mrs. McKinley in their apartments at the Manhattan hotel. Mrs. McKinley was much rested after the trip to this city, but did not feel well enough to attend services.

At the church Rev. J. H. Laughlin, missionary from the province of Shan Tung, China, delivered an address on the progress of Christianity in that country. Although this province is the storm center of the Chinese nation, owing to the residence there of large numbers of the "boxers," he said that the missionaries were doing good service and that the growth of Christianity had been great.

Both going to and coming from the church the president was recognized by many people on Fifth avenue. A small crowd gathered around the hotel, to whom he bowed in an amiable manner.

In the afternoon the president and Mrs. McKinley drove in the park.

The services in other prominent churches in this city were conducted by the most prominent of the missionaries now attending the Ecumenical conference.

## CZAR FOUND PEACE IN PRAYER

Writes of the Happiness He Experienced Holy Week.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—Emperor Nicholas has issued an imperial rescript, addressed to Grand Duke Sergius, governor general of Moscow, expressing his gratification at having passed holy week in Moscow. The rescript says in part:

"In the cradle of autocracy, where the saints repose undisturbed, and amid the resting places of the crowned builders and expanders of the Russian empire, our prayers rise with increased strength to the Lord of Lords, in common with the faithful members of our beloved church thronging into the temples, and here calm joy fills the soul in prayer."

## PURE BLOOD.

Pure blood means life, health, vigor—no room for disease where the veins are filled with rich, red corpuscles.

## Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher

Makes pure blood—cures scrofula, erysipelas, pimplies, boils, sore eyes, scald head—blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:

MRS. LINDSEY, OHIO.

Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher has worked wonders with me. I have been troubled with *Serrea* for thirty years but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time. It's wonderful.

C. W. LINSOTT.

W. J. GILMORE CO. &amp; PITTSBURG, PA.

At all Druggists. \$1.00.

## Personal.

If you are constipated and troubled with bad digestion, nausea, dull headache, dizziness or foul breath we recommend as the best remedy we know of a little pill called "Green Mountain Pearls." We guarantee that they will relieve you, and they won't gripe. We sell a box of forty for 25 cents.

Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist.

100 pairs Nottingham Curtains, 3 yards long, at

75c Pair.

250 pairs Nottingham Curtains,

3 and 3½ yards long at

\$1.00 Pair.

100 pairs Nottingham Curtains,

3½ yards long and extra width,

\$1.25 Pair.

Irish Point Curtains \$3.50 per pair and up.

100 pairs 3½ yards long, three styles to select from, at

\$1.75 Pair.

250 pairs 3½ yards long, five

beautiful styles, assorted, at

\$2.00 Pair.

Rich and Lovely Nottinghams at \$2.50 to \$6 per pair and up.

Rococo Curtains \$5 per pair and upwards.

Renaissance Curtains from \$5.50 to \$12.50

per pair.

Brussels Net at \$5, \$5.50, \$6, to \$12 per pair.

Battenburgh Curtains from \$7 to \$15 per pair

Ruffled Muslins and Nets from 10c to 60c yd.

## Dr. H. LESTER KUTCHIN

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Lais of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium. Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.



DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

## A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had a whole life of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which are to the lot of few. After studying medicine at the University of Michigan, he consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and was given an opportunity to consult him Free of Charge and receive the best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments of the Hospital, including the best of the Hospital Dispensaries. Eye, Ear, Lung, and other instruments, and a large number of invalids, both by land and sea, have been treated by him, and many have been cured. The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments of the Hospital, including the best of the Hospital Dispensaries. Eye, Ear, Lung, and other instruments, and a large number of invalids, both by land and sea, have been treated by him, and many have been cured.

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## THE INDEPENDENT.

## THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
20 N. Erie Street, MASSILLON, O.WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1868.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.  
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 60.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on  
sale at Babney's Book Store, Bam-  
erlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),  
and Bert Hankin's News stand in  
North Mill street.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1900.

Senator Clark, of Montana, according to the Senate committee on privileges and elections, has obtained his seat by means of bribes and corrupt practices and should therefore promptly be expelled therefrom. This is a mild form of punishment for a man who has been found guilty of committing a crime against the elective franchise of his country.

If the regulation of the fare between Massillon and Navarre, as was stated by President Lynch of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, is to be settled by the Navarre council, it is to be hoped that that body will be duly impressed with its responsibilities in the matter. The exorbitance of the fare between Massillon and Canton is among the injustices of the system as operated at present.

The Ohio State Journal is an apparently authentic authority for the announcement that Admiral Dewey is working to get the Ohio delegation vote at the Kansas City convention. Dewey will be the guest of Columbus June 5 and 6, and it is said that John R. McLean has arranged for the Democratic state convention to be held on those days so as to be influenced by the Dewey reception and crowds. The Journal says: "It now looks as if the owner of the Press-Post and his naval brother-in-law had bungled the Bryan managers and captured the delegation to Kansas City."

An analysis of the estimate recently furnished congress by Secretary Gage in regard to the outlook for revenues under existing laws, affords interesting means for comment upon the efficiency of the customs laws in respect to their revenue producing power. The secretary gives it as his opinion that the customs law, which is now not only producing a large part of the excessive revenues of the government, but at the same time affording the best measure of protection to the industries of the country, will produce during the coming fiscal an average of about \$20,000,000 a month. This is a remarkable showing.

Should the United States be successful in the attempt to bring the sultan to terms and wres a substantial sum from the sublime porty by any process whatever, it is probable that Secretary Hay will have won a higher place in European estimation than that held by any statesman of this generation. Europe sympathizes benevolently with the United States in its efforts to enforce its demands, but the almost universal belief seems to be that the crisis will prove absolutely without result. The cynical attitude of European diplomats is considered among the best of reasons why the American government should bring to book this outland among the nations and to succeed where the whole world expects failure.

In his weekly financial and commercial letter Matthew Marshall moralizes upon the seeming uselessness of warning inexperienced operators against being deceived by the tricks of confidence men and the schemes proposed for making fortunes out of nothing. "The mass of the public," he says, "will go on thinking that what Mr. Morgan, Mr. Carnegie and the Rockefellers have accomplished in the way of making fortunes, everyone may accomplish if he only has good luck. They overlook the fact that these men have not only had good luck, but possess extraordinary ability, and that their ability has counted for ten times as much in their success as their luck. They delude themselves with the idea that they are quite as capable as anybody to judge of the merits of an investment, and acting on this delusion they become an easy prey to sharpers who encourage them in it. So it always has been and so it always will be."

In withdrawing from the contest for nomination for secretary of state, the Hon. Howard Mannington, for whom the Stark county delegation was instructed to vote at the convention which meets in Columbus today, attributes his defeat, which was assured, to the combined power and patronage of the state and national administrations. That this power was arrayed against him was conclusively proved by the action of Colonel Dick in trying to influence the delegates to the Stark county convention to cast their votes for Mr. Laylin. Mr. Mannington, in denying charges made by his opponents, says: "The oft-repeated charge that my friends were against the 'administration' was repudiated by those best capable of judging—the Republicans of the counties of William McKinley and George K. Nash, not to mention other counties equally as loyal. In Stark

and Franklin counties this question was squarely presented, and in each the Republicans, by decisive majorities, endorsed my candidacy and rebuked those who would misrepresent and malign."

The passage of the ordinance granting an extension of franchise to the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company by the unanimous vote of the council on Monday evening will cause general satisfaction. The main points of disagreement between President Lynch and the council having been adjusted, any further discussion of minor issues would probably have resulted in nothing but the putting off of decisive action already too long deferred. The most important clause of the amended franchise provides for its revocation by the council in case its provisions are not carried out within the next six months. It is probable, therefore, that October will witness the opening of the railway service between Massillon and Navarre, and that, as this city and the railway company are now mutually concerned in seeing that the other terms of the franchise are fulfilled, there will be little or no further friction between President Lynch and Massillon citizens. The newly organized council is to be congratulated upon its prompt action in the first important matter to come up for its consideration.

Prof. F. H. Bigelow, in the current number of Appleton's Popular Science Monthly, calls attention to the circumstance which renders the coming total eclipse of the sun on May 28 of special significance to thousands of people who might otherwise entirely overlook the occasion. This is the fact that the path of the moon's shadow over the surface of the earth, or the track of the eclipse, is in such a convenient locality—namely, in our Southern states—as to render the places of visibility easily accessible. Instead of being obliged to go to the ends of the earth, at a heavy expenditure of time and money, all the while running the risk of not seeing the eclipsed sun on account of prevailing cloudiness, we are fortunate this time to have the show at home in our own country. While many foreigners will be induced to come to the United States to make observations, it is certain that more people will be in a position to see this eclipse with a minimum amount of trouble than has ever happened before in the history of eclipses, at least since the telescope was invented and careful records of the phenomenon preserved.

## CARNEGIE ON TRUSTS.

In the course of an essay in the May Century, entitled "Popular Illusions about Trusts," Andrew Carnegie advocates the heaping up of vast sums engaged in productive enterprises. He says:

"Inventions facilitate big operations, and in most instances require to be worked upon a great scale. Indeed, as a rule, the invention which is beneficial in its operation would be useless unless operated to supply a thousand people where ten were supplied before. Every agency in our day labors to scatter the good things of life, both for mind and body, among the toiling millions. Everywhere we look we see the inexorable law ever producing bigger things. One of the most notable illustrations of this is seen in the railway freight car. When the writer entered the service of the Pennsylvania railroad seven to eight tons were carried upon eight wheels; today they carry fifty tons. The locomotive has quadrupled in power. The steam-tube today is ten times bigger, the blast-furnace has seven times more capacity, and the tendency everywhere is still to increase. The contrast between the hand printing-press of old and the elaborate newspaper printing-machine of today is even more marked."

Mr. Lynch, who was called upon by the chair, said that he was surprised at the change in the attitude of the council, it having been his impression that all matters pertaining to the extension of franchise had been settled. He stated that when the line was extended to the asylum it was the understanding that the company would not be forced to extend the lines to the corporate limits in other parts of the city until the traffic should warrant. To extend the lines to the western corporate limits, Mr. Lynch said, would necessitate the adding of another car to the West Main street line. Mr. Kouth suggested that but one car be used, and the transfer at the square be made every twenty minutes. Mr. Lynch said that this would require slower time on all the lines in the city. He thought he present time slow enough.

Mr. Smith presented another amendment providing for the extension of the West Main street line to the corporate line.

Mr. Johns suggested that the extension be made to Ricks street, which is 700 feet beyond Columbus street, the terminus proposed by the company.

He felt that this would prove satisfactory to the people of the West End. The motion adopted provided for Ricks street.

Messrs. Kouth and Jacoby voted no.

Mr. Smith objected to the provision which allows firemen and policemen to ride free only when in uniform. He said there were times when policemen had detective duty to do and could not work in his brass buttons and blue clothes. Mr. Lynch stated that to change this provision would place the company in a position where it could be imposed upon any person who should call himself an officer. This matter was then dropped.

Mr. Johns suggested an amendment that the company be obliged to pave between the rails and one foot outside each rail. The amendment was adopted, Messrs. Howald, Jacoby and Wefler voting no.

Mr. Lynch seemed greatly displeased at the adoption of this amendment. Mr. Kouth thereupon announced that he had made a mistake in voting, and moved to suspend the rules concerning the order of business, as he wished the matter reconsidered. This motion prevailed, Messrs. Johns and Smith voting no. The vote on the motion to reconsider the matter was 5 to 3. Messrs. Smith, Haag and Johns voting no. The president first declared the motion lost. Then the rule was looked up, and Mr. Reay stated that the motion was carried, a majority only being required. He had supposed a three-fourth vote necessary. The reconsidered motion relating to the paving outside the rails was then put and was carried, Messrs. Johns, Haag and Smith voting against it.

## Wireless Telegraphy.

It is said that successful experiments have at last been accomplished in wireless telegraphy, and this would undoubtedly be a good thing, and revolutionize many ways of doing business. One writer has gone so far as to say that wireless telegraphy is the greatest discovery of the age. We beg to differ. Don't overlook Hostetter's Stomach Bitters when you talk about the great things of the world. This peerless medicine has done more to promote health and settle stomach troubles than any other medicine in existence. It cures dyspepsia, indigestion, malaria and constipation. It never fails. Try it, and be sure and get the genuine, with Private Revenue Stamp over the neck of the bottle. Don't let the druggist palm off a "substitute."

"Ill weeds grow apace." Impurities in your blood will also grow unless you promptly expel them by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Champion Flour makes good bread.

## PASSED AT LAST.

## Extension of Franchise for the C.-M. E. Ry.

## ARE MANY CONDITIONS.

The Navarre Line Must be Built, and the Akron and Main Street Lines Extended Almost to the Corporate Limits—The Ordinance was Little Changed.

The council chamber's lobby was crowded Monday evening with interested people, among whom was President W. A. Lynch, General Manager H. C. Fogle and General Agent F. H. Killinger, of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company. J. W. McDormand and C. A. Gates, who are also interested in the company, were present, too. All the councilmen and most of the city officers were in their usual places.

Solicitor Young submitted an ordinance as the report of the committee appointed to confer with President W. A. Lynch, of the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, in regard to the latter's application for an extension of franchise of nine years. The ordinance was that whose provisions were printed in a condensed form on Saturday. Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Kouth stated they could not vote for the ordinance unless it provided for an extension of the West Main street line to the corporate limits. Mr. Smith also objected to the absence of a provision compelling the company to pave to the ends of the ties on all streets where property-owners are compelled to lay paving. Mr. Howald agreed with the other members, but said he could not see why the company should be obliged to bear an assessment for paving both inside and outside of the rails. He thought inside sufficient.

Mr. Johns moved that the ordinance be amended to make Rotch street the terminus of the Akron street line, instead of Sheffield avenue, which is some distance south of Rotch street. The latter has an electric light and a higher and dryer ground. The motion carried.

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Mr. Smith objected to the provision which allows firemen and policemen to ride free only when in uniform. He said there were times when policemen had detective duty to do and could not work in his brass buttons and blue clothes. Mr. Lynch stated that to change this provision would place the company in a position where it could be imposed upon any person who should call himself an officer. This matter was then dropped.

Mr. Johns suggested an amendment that the company be obliged to pave between the rails and one foot outside each rail. The amendment was adopted, Messrs. Howald, Jacoby and Wefler voting no.

Mr. Lynch seemed greatly displeased at the adoption of this amendment. Mr. Kouth thereupon announced that he had made a mistake in voting, and moved to suspend the rules concerning the order of business, as he wished the matter reconsidered. This motion prevailed, Messrs. Johns and Smith voting no. The vote on the motion to reconsider the matter was 5 to 3. Messrs. Smith, Haag and Johns voting no. The president first declared the motion lost. Then the rule was looked up, and Mr. Reay stated that the motion was carried, a majority only being required. He had supposed a three-fourth vote necessary. The reconsidered motion relating to the paving outside the rails was then put and was carried, Messrs. Johns, Haag and Smith voting against it.

## Wireless Telegraphy.

It is said that successful experiments have at last been accomplished in wireless telegraphy, and this would undoubtedly be a good thing, and revolutionize many ways of doing business. One writer has gone so far as to say that wireless telegraphy is the greatest discovery of the age. We beg to differ. Don't overlook Hostetter's Stomach Bitters when you talk about the great things of the world. This peerless medicine has done more to promote health and settle stomach troubles than any other medicine in existence. It cures dyspepsia, indigestion, malaria and constipation. It never fails. Try it, and be sure and get the genuine, with Private Revenue Stamp over the neck of the bottle. Don't let the druggist palm off a "substitute."

"Ill weeds grow apace." Impurities in your blood will also grow unless you promptly expel them by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

CLINTON DEPOT DESTROYED.  
Work of Thieves, Who Blew Up the Safe.

The C. A. & C. depot at Clinton was destroyed by fire early Sunday morning. Thieves broke into the depot and blew up the safe. It is thought that the fire started from the explosion. The building was totally destroyed and the thieves secured a small amount of money. The loss on building and contents will be about \$800. The C. A. & C. sent a coach from Mt. Vernon, to be used as a depot until a new building is erected. All the records of the company at that place were destroyed.

## TWO LARGE CLASSES

## Confirmation at St. Mary's and St. Joseph's.

## BISHOP HORSTMANN HERE

The Class of St. Mary's Church has a membership of 250, and that of St. Joseph's has 148—Four Years Since the Previous Confirmation.

Bishop Horstmann, of this diocese of the Catholic church, arrived in the city on Tuesday evening, and on Wednesday confirmed two classes having an aggregate membership of 398, at St. Mary's and St. Joseph's churches. The confirmation at St. Mary's took place at 9:30 Wednesday morning. At the solemn high mass the Rev. J. F. Kuebler officiated as celebrant; the Rev. H. Bieser, of West Brookfield, deacon; the Rev. Mr. Gerhardtstein, of Canal Fulton, sub-deacon; the Rev. Mr. Treiber, of Canton, master of ceremonies. Other priests present from near by cities were the Rev. Mr. Beurkel, of New Berlin; the Rev. Mr. Heines, of Navarre; the Rev. Mr. Arnold and the Rev. Mr. McGuire, of Canton. This is the first class confirmed at St. Mary's under the present rector, the Rev. H. V. Kaemper. The last confirmation took place four years ago. The ceremonies of the morning closed with the singing of the Te Deum by the congregation. Following are the names of the class's members, who number 250:

Rose Kracker, Susan Paul, Ella Reed, Edna Seiler, Mary Krell, Frederica Bader, Bertha Rohr, Theresa Rost, Amelia Youngblood, Matilda Rohr, Mary Halter, Arline Bamberger, Mary Huth, Ida Wenzel, Stella Schrader, Elizabeth Miller, Sara Rohr, Esther Eisenbrey, Mary Kramer, Carolina Siffrin, Estella Witt, Anna Janosh, Amelia Heitzer, Elizabeth Rost, M. M. Wilhelm, I. O. Rohr, T. V. Brentzel, M. B. Kiefer, M. E. Walker, F. R. Peters, P. M. Poth, H. E. Eas, C. Youngblood, F. M. Wirth, J. G. Sibila, E. Wilhelm, S. R. Bosch, A. T. Brentzel, M. C. Wendling, A. M. Wilhelm, R. E. Neininger, H. M. Yaste, H. S. Paul, G. B. Heck, A. T. Beichel, R. F. Nist, L. C. Kramer, T. Poth, R. M. Walter, S. L. Eisenbrey, M. G. Heiser, E. H. Baatz, M. M. Siffrin, L. A. Clay, C. R. Yingling, F. M. Miller, T. C. Malter, A. M. C. Barnhart, E. I. Seifert, V. I. Boerner, A. E. Baatz, M. G. Brentzel, A. E. Schaeffner, S. E. Rohr, L. A. Hamel, C. M. Ertle, M. C. Oster, I. I. Gross, M. C. Kneffel, R. L. Kracker, M. L. Rohr, A. C. Lung, C. C. Hamel, E. A. Yaste, M. C. Siffrin, E. M. Kahler, A. T. Walter, M. A. Pfister, E. H. Eisenbrey, B. R. Paul, F. E. Seifert, C. W. Waltz, H. M. Beichel, C. C. Kraner, B. C. Lachmair, A. A. Kicko, K. Thiel, K. C. Mank, E. B. Brown, M. M. Ress, B. A. Sibila, M. A. Seifert, F. L. Wirth, A. M. Ried, M. C. Walther, E. L. Wirth, M. A. Bader, A. J. Grass, T. E. Rosch, L. R. Kapper, E. M. Eberhard, C. M. Meinhart, E. M. Plant, E. F. Berner, C. C. Seifert, E. M. Rink, E. M. Paul, R. A. Decker, M. G. Clay, M. L. Rohr, F. F. Yost, E. C. Kuntz, F. L. Wilhelm, F. M. Henry, M. R. Keller, J. S. Ries, B. F. Zuber, L. T. Kracker, A. R. Weber, A. A. Kracker, E. O. Ritter, M. C. Walker, C. J. Ress, R. C. Willer, O. H. Hamel, Albert Stucker, Jos. Thiel, Stephan Tragesser, George Ertle, Adam Weik, David Weigand, Herbert Weitlich, John Nebel, Albert Slicker, William Keller, George Wilhelm, Edward Wittman, William Kramer, Peter Thekan, Charles Lair, Walter Paul, Francis Zill, Julius Wilhelm, Clarence Weiner, Otto Nay, Edward Youngflesh, Charles Kracker, Walter Weber, George Leonard, Edward Kracker, Nicholas Paul, Mathias Thekan, George Wilhelm, Edward Hamel, Louis Pfeiffer, Henry Rosche, George Hoffman, Conrad Peters, Edward Eisenbrey, Fred Fischer, Charles Pfister, Edward Wilhelm, Leo Boerner, J. L. Wettick, E. C. Franz, C. J. Schmitt, L. M. Gable, F. V. Stucker, F. J. Langanke, P. H. Walter, Otto Bader, John Wilhelm, Henry Honeck, W. N. Conrad, Ed. J. Kracker, Jos. F. Decker, Geo. T. Leonard, C. Berens, A. Rastetter, E. A. Forster, Chas. J. Engelhardt, P. A. Slinger, R. A. Schmid, F. P. Yost, P. O. Legron, L. F. Meinhart, A. J. Schmid, N. F. Siffrin, J. J. Sailer, G. J. Eberhart, T. R. Heck, W. P. Haag, A. J. Miller, C. J. Lustig, J. J. Eberhart, J. A. Wilhelm, W. J. Youngflesh, C. N. Youngblood, J. C. Fick, A. W. Wilhelm, J. P. Wisselowski, A. W. Mang, H. E. Oehl, A. W. Schwerzel, N. J. Hoffman, L. A. Marks, A. H. Probst, F. F. Krauser, W. H. Miller, C. F. Haasman, L. Lachmair, A. Dietz, E. J. Mang, R. F. Kohl, F. Rosche, N. Bedchelder, C. S. Kahler, C. W. Wilhelm, J. M. Leonard, A. L. Hamil, O. R. Royer, W. R. Dornheger, W. A. Yingling, R. J. Portner, C. L. Wiskofski, H. A. Rohr, A. M. Slinger, J. T. Decker, A. F. Eberhard, A. E. Slicker, F. J. Rhine, E. K. Wenzel, A. J. Zill, G. J. Schneider, W. A. Wenzel.

## AT ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Confirmation at St. Joseph's church took place at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. After confirmation, Bishop Horstmann delivered a sermon, the service closing with Benediction. The class, whose membership is 148, is composed of the following:

Margaret Miller, Arline Kessell, Carolyn Eckstein, Laura Eberly, Mary Boylan, Christina Meininger, Bertha Braun, Mary Walsh, Mary Larkin, Clara Wetzel, Hermine Eggenschweller, Jennie Holland, Carolina Bremkamp, Lulu Kilway, Florence Waltz, Jennie Keehnen, Helen Kegler, Florence Haas, Thomas Barrett, Leo Dalsky, Vincent Persell, John Longhier, Wendelin Flury, Leo Schneider, W. A. Wenzel.

NO REMEDY EQUALS PERUNA,  
SO THE WOMEN ALL SAY

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.  
Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

James A. Beitel, of Crystal Spring, has been granted a pension of \$10.

Twenty-five pupils took the Boxwell examination at the High school on Saturday.

Several hams and a beef tongue were stolen from List Bros.' smoke house on Monday evening.

Louis Premo, of this city, and Miss Cells Rose, of Wooster, will be married in Canton on next Sunday.

Mrs. James Castleman will leave on Friday for Portage county, where she will make her home in the future.

The Rev. H. V. Kaempker and the Rev. J. F. Kuebler attended the funeral of the late Joseph Patton, in Canal Fulton, on Tuesday.

Hess, Snyder & Company have begun tearing away the old building in South Erie street, which is to be replaced by a five-story structure this summer.

Miss Margaret Groark, of Akron, aged 38 years, in a fit of mental aberration, arose from her bed and threw herself into a cistern where she was drowned.

At an election held on Saturday, the people of Barberton decided to bond the village for \$12,000, which sum will be used in the construction of a fine school building.

Herbert Blott, of the Third regiment, U. S. Cavalry, who enlisted last fall and was immediately sent to Manila, is visiting in the city, having been granted a furlough of several weeks.

The six cars belonging on the local street car lines are now in Massillon. But five are necessary in the operation of the lines, the sixth being held in reserve in case of emergency.

Edward Lamb, of Newark, an engineer on the Pan Handle road, and a former Massillon boy, has accepted a position on the W. & L. E., and will soon move his family to this city.

A new service on the Toledo division of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad is to be secured by extending the runs of trains Nos. 2 and 5 to this city, whereas their present runs end at Norwalk.

John Morgan, of Fredericksburg, is the guest of his brother, S. A. Morgan, in this city. Mr. Morgan recently lost the sight of an eye, being struck by a flying piece of coal while at work in a coal mine.

The marriage of August Donant and Miss Henrietta Wagner occurred on Monday evening. The Rev. H. V. Kaempker performed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Donant will reside in Elizabeth street.

Youngstown has secured a new industry. The Standard Automatic Gas Engine Company, of Oil City, has secured a site and upon the completion of the necessary buildings will move its plant, employing 200 men.

Farmers telephones have been placed as follows: Harry Stilgenbauer, residence 255 Duncan street, call 341; O. M. Clay, residence three miles north of Massillon, call 2-205; Henry Fricker, residence 216 Front street, call 18.

Lisbon is to give ex-Consul Macrum, of Transvaal notoriety, \$5,000 and a site to establish there an opaque glass factory, the dimensions of which are to be 90x100 feet and to employ 150 people with a pay roll of \$6,000 a month to start.

The impression seemed to prevail that Otto E. Young, of this city, intended to be a candidate for circuit judge. Mr. Young stated today, however, that he had no such intention. "I have been in politics almost too much already," said he.

Charles O. Winold was in Massillon just long enough on Monday to assure his mother and other relatives that he is innocent of the crime with which he is charged at Cincinnati. He went to Cleveland from here. Winold did not express the least anxiety as to the outcome of his case.

The April purchase of books is now being catalogued at the public library. Among them is one called "Fame, Electricity and the Camera," by George Iles. Professor John Fiske, the historian, says this is one of the best books on the subject of material evolution which has ever been published.

On account of the Bi-County Teachers' Association, the Central Passenger Association has granted a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip to Canton from all points in Stark and Wayne counties, tickets good going Thursday and Friday, April 26 and 27, good returning April 28, 29 and 30.

The Columbia Chemical Company will build large additions to its soda ash plant at Barberton, the directors at a recent meeting having decided to expend \$300,000 for that purpose. The company will also begin at once the erection of one hundred dwellings for the accommodation of its employees, which will require an expenditure of \$100,000.

John Weidman, of Navarre, who recently through THE INDEPENDENT issued a challenge to Massillon checker players, bids fair to have his hands full. A trio of Massillonians composed of James Wagoner, George Boerne and Joseph Brunny, to uphold the honor of the city, has announced its willingness to enter into a series of contests with Mr. Weidman. Time and place will be arranged at meeting with the latter.

George J. Schneider and Miss Mamie Rink were married at St. Mary's church at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning. The Rev. H. V. Kaempker performed the ceremony. The groom's best man was the bride's brother, Charles Rink. The bridesmaid was Miss Mamie Weinhold, of Huntington, Ind. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Schneider were driven to the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Rink, in Cherry street, where a reception to relatives was given.

Mr. and Mrs. Schneider will reside in Prune street. Mr. Schneider is a well-known tobacco dealer of South Erie street.

INTERESTING SESSIONS.  
The Conference of Lutheran Ministers May Possibly Adjourn Today.  
(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At this morning's meeting of the northern conference of the ministers of the Lutheran church of the eastern district of Ohio, a report of Dr. Loy, dean of Capital University, Columbus, one of the Lutheran institutions, on the advisability of moving either that institution or the Lutheran seminary from Columbus to a different location and maintaining them separately, was the subject discussed. The advisability of appointing a financial secretary who should travel constantly in the interest of the institutions was talked of. The discussion was continued this afternoon. Services will be conducted in the church this evening, the Rev. E. Stellhorn, of Fredonia, Pa., preaching the sermon. After these services, a "visitation" service will be conducted by the Rev. E. Cronenwett, of Butler, Pa., president of the eastern district. The latter service is an inquiry into the affairs of the congregation, any member who has a complaint being at liberty to rise and state it. The service was to have been held Thursday evening, but the fact that the conference may adjourn today, was responsible for the change.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON'S SESSION.  
At Tuesday afternoon's session, the Rev. J. J. Butz, of Zelienople, Pa., and the Rev. Carl Brauer, of Hubbard, the present officers, were continued as president and secretary until the fall conference. Owing to the non-arrival of the Rev. E. Stellhorn, the programme for Tuesday afternoon was necessarily subjected to change. Instead of the latter's catechization on the first petition of the Lord's prayer, the conference listened to a paper by the Rev. L. F. Meyer, of Canton, on "How Can the Wants of a Congregation, whose Members use two Languages, be Supplied?" The paper was followed by a general discussion which occupied most of the afternoon. During the latter it was repeatedly emphasized that the gospel must be preached to every man in his own tongue. Congregations which numbered both German and English speaking members were cited as examples, and the most advisable course of procedure under such circumstances was discussed. German is the language of the conference.

The following are the ministers who were present on Tuesday: Dr. O. H. L. Schutte, of Columbus, president of the joint synod of Ohio and other states; E. A. Boehme, vice president of the synod of Ohio and other states; J. J. Sollers, of Youngstown; W. L. Busch, of Warren; H. J. Reiman, of Oil City, Pa.; L. F. Meyer, of Canton; S. P. Long, of Columbus; president of Lima college; O. S. Oglesby, of Pittsburgh; B. F. Schillinger, of Canal Fulton. Those attending the conference are the guests of members of the congregation. The following arrived on Wednesday: A. C. Schiff, of Warren; C. F. W. Brecht, of Chicora, Pa.; E. Cronenwett, of Butler, Pa.; C. A. Riedel, of Tionesta, Pa.

THE EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session, the Rev. E. S. Stellhorn, of Freedonia, Pa., gave a catechization on the first petition of the Lord's prayer. The remainder of the evening was taken up with a general discussion.

ACCIDENT AT ORRVILLE.

Heavy Penalties for Violation of Saloon Ordinance.

ORRVILLE, April 23.—Albert Kreiger, aged 16, was fatally injured at the stock yard this morning. A team of horses which he was holding became frightened at a passing train, and the boy was thrown to the ground, trampled upon, and the wagon passed over his body.

The council has passed an ordinance regulating the hours of the saloons here. Such places are not allowed to open for business before 5 a. m. and must close promptly at 10:30 p. m. The penalty for the first violation is not less than \$50 and costs, nor more than \$200 and costs. For a second violation the fine ranges from \$200 to \$500, with costs. The ordinance also provides for the closing of saloons on Sunday, the penalty being the same as for violation of the law regarding the hours during the week.

Agents on salary of \$15.00 per week and expenses; the greatest agent seller ever produced; every stock and poultry raiser buys it on sight. Hustlers wanted. Reference, Address, with stamp, American Mfg. Co., Terre Haute, Ind.

"No Eye Like the Master's Eye."

You are master of your health, and if you do not attend to duty, the blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific remedy for troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels or liver.

Kidneys—"My kidneys troubled me, and on advice took Hood's Sarsaparilla which gave prompt relief, better appetite. My sleep is refreshing. It cured my wife also." MICHAEL BOYLE, 3473 Denny Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Now is the time to subscribe.

Mrs. Frederick Fleisher, widow of the late John Fleisher, and mother of Mrs. Henry Gribble, of this city, died at the

## HER YEARS WERE 98

Mrs. Swan, Oldest County Resident, is Dead.

## COUSIN OF JAS. G. BLAINE.

Her Children, Grandchildren, Great-grandchildren and Great-great-grandchildren Number 150—One of Her Sons the Millionaire Cattle King of Utah.

NAVARRE, April 25.—Mrs. Mary Gillespie Swan, aged 98 years, the mother of Edward Swan, the millionaire cattle dealer of Salt Lake City, Utah, a cousin of the late James Gillespie Blaine, the famous statesman, and the oldest woman in Stark county, died at the home of her



MRS. MARY GILLESPIE SWAN.

daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann Lower, at 10 o'clock Tuesday evening. Mrs. Swan had been unconscious for several days previous to death. She had taken no food for three weeks, and drank no water for ten days. She passed away naturally and peacefully. Funeral arrangements will not be made until it is known when friends and relatives in the West will arrive. All have been notified of Mrs. Swan's death.

Mrs. Swan was born on September 19, 1802, in what was at that time Hampshire, Va. There she resided until 1818, when she went to Pennsylvania, remaining in that state for two years. In 1820 she accompanied friends to Ohio, visiting points where now stand Steubenville, Richmond, Jefferson, New Rumley and New Philadelphia. In New Rumley Mrs. Swan and her friends took lodgings in the only building which marked the settlement, which subsequently became the birthplace of the famous General George A. Custer. While in the vicinity of New Philadelphia she saw Big Foot, the desperate Indian of the Tuscarawas, afterwards slain by Poe. Mrs. Swan frequently related many interesting anecdotes concerning experiences in those early days, and one of the most entertaining was the call of the savage Big Foot at the place where they had taken shelter and of the methods they employed to gain his good will.

In 1820, Mrs. Swan, or Mary Gillespie, which was her name at that time, was married to Nicholas Swan. They resided near Wooster, Wayne county, until the fall of 1822, when Mr. Swan took his young wife to a new home near Mt. Eaton. Here they lived for eighteen years. In 1840, they moved to Sugarcreek township, Stark county.

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Royal  
BAKING POWDER

## -Absolutely Pure-

The housewife will find the Royal Baking Powder indispensable in making finest foods. It makes the hot bread, hot biscuit, cake and other pastry light, sweet and excellent in every quality.

Royal Baking Powder is made from pure grape cream of tartar, the most healthful and pleasant of all fruit acids, and adds anti-dyspeptic qualities to the food.

Many low-priced imitation baking powders are upon the market. These are made with alum, and care should be taken to avoid them, as alum is a poison, never to be taken in the food.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, April 24.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 69¢ 70¢; CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 46¢ 48¢ 47¢; OATS—No. 1 white, 31¢ 32¢; No. 2 white, 30¢ 30¢ 30¢; extra No. 3 white, 29¢ 30¢; regular No. 3, 29¢ 29¢ 29¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$15.00 15.25; No. 2 clover, \$13.50 14.75; packing hay, \$7.50 8.00; No. 1 clover, \$13.50 14.00; loose, from wagon, \$15.00 15.50.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 21¢ 21¢; creamy, Elgin, 20¢ 21¢; Ohio, 18¢ 18¢; dairy, 15¢ 16¢; low grades, 12¢ 13¢.

EGGS—Fresh, nearby, 12¢ 13¢; duck eggs, 1¢ 2¢.

CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 11¢ 12¢; three quarters, 10¢ 11¢; half, 9¢ 10¢; Wisconsin, full cream, new, 11¢ 12¢; Ohio Swiss, 12¢ 13¢; Wisconsin, 14¢ 15¢; 5-pound brick cheese, 13¢ 13¢; limburger, new, 13¢ 13¢.

POULTRY—Chickens, live, small, 55¢ 60¢ per pair; large, fat, 73¢ 81¢; dressed, 14¢ 15¢ a pound; ducks, dressed, 15¢ 16¢ a pound; live, 75¢ 85¢; turkeys, 12¢ 14¢; dressed, 15¢ 16¢.

PITTSBURG, April 24.

CATTLE—Receipts light; market steady. We quote as follows: Extra, \$5.40 6.00; prime, \$5.25 5.35; good, \$5.00 5.20; tidy, \$4.75 6.00; fair, \$4.50 6.40; good butchers', \$4.00 4.75; oxen, \$2.50 3.80; heifers, \$2.50 3.65; oxen \$2.50 3.75; oxen, \$2.50 3.75; cattle, \$2.50 3.75; common to good, \$2.00 2.25; good fresh fat cows, \$2.00 2.25; good fresh cows, \$2.00 2.25; good fresh fat cows, \$2.00 2.25; good fresh cows, \$2.00 2.25; good fresh fat cows, \$2.00 2.25; good fresh fat cows, \$2.00 2.25; good fresh fat cows, \$

## IN IGORROTE COUNTRY.

Experiences of a Part of the Twenty-second Infantry.

## THROUGH COUNTRY MARCHING.

How Lieutenant Wassell Led His Little Column Into the Town of Quiangan—Etiquette of a Call on the President—A Curious Igorote Wake.

A town of 6,000 people, with only two policemen—such is San Isidro, situated, as the geographies would put it, on the right bank of the Rio Grande de la Pampanga, about 50 miles from its mouth. For the present the affairs of the place are administered by a provisional organization, writes the New York Tribune's Philippine correspondent under date of Feb. 28. This temporary arrangement will shortly give way to one of more permanent character to be organized under the requirements of general orders No. 43 from Manila.

This order is long and sets forth both the organization required and method of procedure thereunder. While affairs are left almost entirely in the hands of the townspeople, yet there is over all a direct military control. In the towns along the railroad this order has been put in force and, though tentative in character, has seemed to fulfill the requirements in most of the problems of municipal government there found.

The question of taxes, having been for years an intermingled affair of church and state, is less easily solved. Indeed the answer may be said to be in abeyance. What shall be taxed and what rate shall be set, when ownership and valuation are both undecided in character, present great difficulties to be overcome. The ownership of real property will surely be the most intricate and vexatious of all the problems. The church is a claimant—silent, but firm—of acres and acres. Squatters precisely such as we have known in the United States have long held possession of small ricefields or little patches of sugar land, and coconut groves have belonged for years to him who built his hut beneath their feathery crowns.

We have a Gordian knot of the strong legal threads of undisturbed occupancy and church ownership further entangled by many frayed and loose ends of incomplete records of transfer and inheritance. Only decisive and fearless legislation can free the holdings. It should come soon, for many business affairs are woefully bound up while awaiting some definite action in the premises.

In the rearrangement of troops whereby regiments broken up by scout and pursuit are being reassembled by districts, we have had a detachment of the Twenty-second infantry brought in from the extreme northern end of the line. The experiences of this little command while in the Igorote country of the mountains in Nueva Vizcaya were trying and wretchedly unique. Under the command of Lieutenant W. H. Wassell, with Lieutenant O. R. Wolfe as second in rank, the column of 70 men started out from Bayombong. Passing through Ibung they there left roads behind them and made their way henceforth by trails. For 20 miles along the valley of the Lunog this trail twisted and turned, finally making up into a range of foothills. There they found a dismantled and decaying quartel, or barracks, of the Spanish occupation. Perched on the top of a butte, with a high stockade round about and a lofty watch tower of bamboo at one corner of the inclosure, the little deserted work seemed to smile grimly at the forces of the new power.

Leaving this desolate camp, Wassell led his men down into another valley, where the trail became but a blind path through dense underbrush and trailing vines. So close was the country that it was only by stooping that the command could work its way through. Later the trail dropped into the bed of a stream, and for four miles they waded and struggled in that narrow way.

Their destination, Quiangan, a pueblo of the Christian Igorrotes, was high up on the opposite mountain side, and up over several after terrace of rice paddies the path wound and turned. So steep was the mountain that the level parts of the terraced slope were often no more than six feet in width. Quiangan was reached at about 7:30 o'clock one night. A little group of houses on a small semicircular bench of the mountain was all of the town. Each house was surrounded by a high stockade and was elevated about 20 feet. This elevation was considered necessary to prevent the non-Christian Igorrotes spearing the inhabitants as they slept, should a sudden and silent raid occur.

After making dispositions to meet a possible attack Wassell and Wolfe, with their native guide, went straight to the house of the president of the village. Everything was dark and forbidding. Knocking at the strong gate of the high stockade, the officers waited. Immediately they heard the down-dropping of great wooden bars, and, with a great creaking, the heavy gate was raised from within. It was a reproduction in miniature of mediæval times. Within stood a group taken bodily from a comic opera. "De Wolf Hopper" was the first thought of both of the spectators. The president, in ordinary garments, was in advance, waiting to greet his visitors. By his side stood a torch bearer, a great blazing pine knot held aloft, and in rear a line of a dozen stalwart Igorrotes. Naked but for breechcloth and armed with long, broad-bladed spears, they stood in rank, motionless and erect, the yellow flaring light of the torch

dancing on their bronze skins while the heavy black smoke curled and wreathed over their blacker hair. But it was only hospitality that was offered our men, the president showing himself to be friendly and anxious to be on record as our ally.

His little village, with but a few thousand square yards of town site, soon became a resort for the curious among his neighbors. From their rancheras, those cunningly hidden homes that cannot be distinguished from the growth of underbrush at 200 yards' distance, they came in small bands to see the worthy president's visitors. Each man of these bands carried a spear, and these, by order of the headman, were required to be deposited within a strong place until the band of sightseers made ready to depart. Occasionally a small party of well known individuals is permitted to retain its wicked looking weapons, and these are then planted in a row while their owners roam about to gaze at our men cooking or carrying on other soldier occupations. But the majority of the visitors are suspected, and the people of Quiangan take no chances with such guests.

Lieutenant Wassell was cautioned repeatedly about allowing his men without the village, even for 50 yards, as the non-Christians of the tribe were known to be on the lookout for stragglers.

But this caution was scarcely necessary, for one poor fellow of the command had been seized before reaching Quiangan while loitering along in the rear. Later he was found with head and arms hacked off, the severed head raised aloft on a long bamboo by the trail, the work of "head hunters."

For the two weeks that Wassell was at Quiangan the command had no rations as we know them. Rice was the principal article of food, though Don Butayungan, the president, did give the Americans a quantity of "panocha," a kind of cake made of sugar. As this gift was, however, brought to the old convent, where the Twenty-second was quartered, on the lid of the ceremonial coffin of the town, it was only accepted and was not eaten. Rice without salt is not the finest of steady diets, and when Christmas day came and Wassell was seriously ill with fever Lieutenant Wolfe's holiday dinner of boiled rice, eaten alone, was a sorry feast. Salt was more precious than silver in that country and a carabao more valuable than gold. The morning after they reached the town Lieutenant Wolfe noticed that one of the natives, otherwise stark naked, wore a curious necklace. Upon examination made near at hand it was found that this decoration was five heart shaped beads or lumps strung on a strip of rawhide and were actually of pure gold, very soft and of a reddish tinge. We sang "Fairy tales, fairy tales!" when he told us that at dinner the night that he reached San Isidro. But he, poising a potato on his fork, answered: "No, not a fairy tale. And, though I offered him a peso for the largest lump, I would have given two pesos at that time for a potato like this." Then he assured us that the beads were actually gold and the largest one was perhaps three-fourths of an inch in diameter and an inch long.

The funeral ceremonies of this wild people were curious, even trying. When a man dies, he is carried to the foot of one of the great trees and there placed in a sitting position. His neighbors gather for a feast, not of a single day, but for the number of days that the dead man's flock of pigs will last. One pig a day is the rule, and the dead man is kept at the feasting place until his stock of pork is exhausted. He, however, is not neglected, for some one of his family sits all the while by his side and fans him constantly. Day and night the fanning continues, and the situation for the friends of a man who has been "lucky in pork" may only be imagined.

It is iron or steel that is most desired by those bushy headed stalwarts. Wassell, on the advice of the president, took the precaution to store his arms under the care of a strong guard lest they be stolen to be beaten into spearheads. He said that the next time he went up into that country he would take along an anvil and would, by judicious trading, possess himself of a whole province.

But such a ragged, footsore lot of men have not been seen for many a day—even in this land of scarce transportation—as was that little column as it swung into this town. Over 300 miles of swamp and mountain in one trip to their credit and to the credit of the Twenty-second infantry—the best "hikers," as we call good marchers, in all of MacArthur's division. Two months without bread, without meat other than carabao or chicken, and—worst of all, to judge by their queries—two months without a mail.

**Hero of Mafeking.**  
The family of Colonel Baden-Powell has so many members who are distinguished for cleverness and versatility that it is not surprising that they get a little mixed in the public mind. The tendency at present is to attribute every achievement by Baden-Powell to the hero of Mafeking. We read almost daily of his war kites and his war balloon, neither of which inventions belongs to him, both being the property of his brother, Major F. S. Baden-Powell, of the Scots Guards, now at the front, says the Chicago Times-Herald. He is a recognized authority on aeronautical subjects. His war kites are now in practical use in South Africa, aiding Marconi's wireless telegraphy. The major has made 26 voyages in his balloon.

**Mustn't Spit in Streets.**  
Visitors to the Paris exposition must take care not to spit in the streets. The municipal council has just passed an ordinance forbidding the practice under penalty of a fine or imprisonment.

## LIFEBOAT FOR PARIS.

Novel Michigan Device to Be Sent to the Exposition.

## PRODUCT OF MANISTEE INVENTOR.

It is Claimed to Be Superior to the Old Style—Passengers Ride in a Swinging Carriage and Avoid Boat Motion—Will Accommodate Fifty-two Passengers.

Early in May the improved R. D. Mayo life saving boat, now being built at Manistee, Mich., will be started on its journey across the Atlantic for Paris, where it will be placed on exhibition at the exposition, says the Chicago Record. This device is an improvement upon the working model, which was satisfactorily tested and brought before the United States board of supervising inspectors of steamships in January last. The boat is nearly ready for the water and is attracting much attention from men who have made a study of life saving devices.

While marking a radical departure from the style of construction of the open life saving boat now universally in use the new boat has elicited much favorable comment from seafarers. A description of this device may be summarized by saying that it resembles in appearance a long barrel with rounded conical ends. It presents a smooth, unbroken surface to the water and has a buoyancy that will keep it safely on the surface of the water under all conditions, where it may be allowed to drift in a heavy sea or be propelled by oars when the conditions will permit, without danger or discomfit to the living occupants.

The most interesting feature of this device is the interior construction, which consists of an inner shell so suspended from bulkheads in the middle and at either end of the boat that the living compartments, like the cars of the Ferris wheel, remain in an upright and practically stable position regardless of the motion of the outer shell or its position in the water. The boat now being built is 30 feet in length over all and will occupy about the same space on ship deck that the ordinary 28 foot lifeboat does. It will accommodate 52 passengers, which equals from two to three times the capacity of the old style boat, and is said to be just as seaworthy when loaded to its limit as when empty.

It is designed to be loaded or manned from the ship's deck—that is, before launching—and the inventor claims that it may be safely launched in the heaviest sea without danger either to the boat or the passengers. In fact, the boat need not be launched at all, as it will float if the ship sinks under it, and if from any cause the lifeboat should become wholly submerged it would instantly rise to the surface again, the air vents automatically opening and closing, thus keeping the interior, or living apartment, absolutely water tight under all conditions.

An exterior side view of the device presents the smooth, rounded surface with a line of water tight dead lights; two small openings on either side for oars, the hatch and near the ends, where the frame begins to taper, a double row of small openings for the admission of air. At one end is a hawser pipe and at the other a larger opening, designed for rescuing purposes, through which castaways or floating objects may be taken up from the water.

"P" battery at first regarded a target of 40 or 50 Boers as beneath contempt, and then, finding what an effective fire they could direct and misunderstand French's order to them to shell the ridge, the battery limbered up to retire. French and staff had luckily escaped without injury, except a horse shot. He himself dashed down ahead of the battery and corrected the error, but our advance was stopped for 1 hour and 20 minutes, we suffered nearly 50 casualties, and, more important than all, the enemy was moving while we were held and got off his guns and stores.

"A most gallant stand, most brilliantly executed."

"We had the chagrin of watching from the disputed ridge the distant retirement of the Boer convoy. Not till next day did we hear that President Kruger had been present at the battle and that we might even have captured him and brought the war to a sudden end but for the ill starred contraction of our right wing, which, in dealing with an enemy of such mobility as the Boers, was on much too short a radius and which had no justification in any effort on the part of the enemy to break through our center, who, on the contrary, throughout the day consistently rallied on his left, actually outflanking our contracted right between 9 and 10 a. m. and again at 1 p. m.

"Wednesday evening the cavalry division camped on Drifontein at the rear of the enemy's position and across his line of retirement, which was marked for miles by the jetsam of a hurried retreat—bags of flour, mealies, bran and odds and ends of all sorts."

**The Horse to the Front.**  
As an engine of war the horse still keeps the place he held when the great poet of Israel said of him: "He paweth in the valley and realefeth in his strength. He goeth out to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear and is not dismayed. He smelleth the battle afar off, the thunder of the captains and the shouting." The demand for horses to mount the British cavalry in the war in South Africa is likely to take all the American surplus and raise the price of the animals, says the Philadelphia Record. It is said that \$5,000,000 will be expended in the purchase in the United States of suitable cavalry horses.

**More Censorship.**  
Kimberley may feel relieved, but Cecil Rhodes does not, says the St. Paul Globe, especially since his arrival in London, where he was promptly muzzled.

## FASTENED TO THE BACKS OF THE SEATS, THUS SHUTTING OUT PERCEPTION OF THE SWIMMING MOTION. FRICTION BETWEEN THE OUTER AND INNER SHELLS IS GUARDED AGAINST BY IDLERS, OR WHEELS, PREVENTING THEM FROM COMING IN CONTACT. A PUMP IS PROVIDED FOR BAILING OUT, SHOULD THE SHELL BECOME PUNCTURED OR SPRING A LEAK. BESIDES ITS LIFE SAVING FUNCTIONS THIS DEVICE ACTS AS A LOCATING BUOY. A SMALL LINE IS PLACED IN ONE END OF THE CARRIAGE AND FADED IN THE SAME MANNER THAT A SHOT LINE IS FADED FOR PROJECTION OVER A WRECK. THE END OF THIS LINE PASSES THROUGH THE HAWSER PIPE AND IS BENT ON A HAWSER ON THE SHIP'S DECK. AS THE SHIP SINKS THE SMALL LINE PAYS OUT WHILE THE LIFEBOAT REMAINS ON THE WATER'S SURFACE. AFTERWARD THE SMALL LINE IS OVERHAULED AND THE HAWSER BROUGHT IN AND MADE FAST, THUS MAKING THE SUBMERGED WRECK AN ANCHOR FOR THE LIFEBOAT, OR THE LINE MAY BE SLIPPED OUT AND MADE FAST TO A BUOY TO PERMANENTLY LOCATE THE SUNKEN SHIP, WHILE THE LIFEBOAT PROCEEDS ON ITS WAY IN SEARCH OF RELIEF.

## RETAIL PRICE UNCHANGED.

Nail and Wire Dealers Say They Will Wait Until Officially Notified.

A dispatch in THE INDEPENDENT of Saturday conveyed to Massillon the first news of the cut the trust has made in wire and wire nails. Local hardware merchants say that they will be officially notified of the reduction about the middle of the week, when a corresponding change will be made in the retail prices. The cut is equal to about a cent a pound. Some dealers have considerable of the trust's products on hand, and the reduction will result in somewhat of a loss to them. Since the formation of the trust, wire has advanced in price from \$1.65 a hundred weight to \$4.20. Nails have gone from \$1.50 to \$3.75.

"This reduction," remarked one dealer, today, "was only what we should have expected. It had to be made to relieve the packed condition of the trust's warehouses. It is not a case of over-production, as the combination's officials say, but was rather under-consumption. People would not buy with the price where it was. It had to come down, or the mills had to be closed."

## NOTES OF THE DIAMOND.

Rolling Mill Juniors Defeat the Slackers—Yankee-Limburg Contest.

The Rolling Mill Juniors defeated the Slackers baseball team in two games yesterday. Following are the scores:

Rolling Mill. . . . . 5 1 3 0 0 1 1 1 1 10  
Slackers. . . . . 3 0 0 1 1 0 2 0 2 9  
Rolling Mill. . . . . 4 1 0 2 2 9  
Slackers. . . . . 2 2 1 1 1 6

The batteries were N. Clapper and C. Miller for the Juniors, and F. Slicker and C. Clapper for the Slackers.

The Juniors hereby challenge any team made up of boys between 18 and 20 years.

## VICTORIOUS YANKEES.

The Yankees won from the Limburgers Saturday, the score being 28 to 31.

## YOUNGSTOWN AT CANTON.

A number of Massillonians saw the Youngstown Interstate league team defeat Canton by a score of 7 to 6, in an eleven inning game at Mahaffey park Sunday afternoon. Youngstown scored five runs in the first three innings, when Canton changed pitchers, substituting Mock for Bell. Locke caught for Canton. Crowe and Hess were Youngstown's battery.

## DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspaper is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble.

When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and Home of Swamp-Root dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

## Nasal CATARRH.

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cures, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. It relieves immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying—does not produce sneezing. Large Size, 50 cents at drugstore or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail.

ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

## TRAVELER'S REGISTER.

Trains Arrive and Depart on Central Standard Time.

## Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne &amp; Chicago Div.

Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

North Bound Main Line.

2 4 6 8

A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M.

Standard Time Bellair. . . . . 5 65 1 00 4 10  
Bridgeport. . . . . 5 80 1 08 3 18 6 16  
Uhrichsville. . . . . 5 90 1 08 3 18 6 16  
N. Philadelphia. . . . . 5 48 2 27 3 18 6 34  
Canal Dover. . . . . 5 55 8 34 3 26 6 41  
Massillon. . . . . 6 24 9 08 3 55 6 41  
Canal Fulton. . . . . 6 40 9 18 4 11 7 23  
Warwick. . . . . 7 05 9 42 4 45 7 23  
Sterling. . . . . 7 27 10 04 4 59  
Seville. . . . . 7 33 10 10 5 05  
Chippewa Lake. . . . . 7 45 10 10 5 05  
Meredith. . . . . 7 55 10 30 5 26  
Brooklyn. . . . . 8 10 10 40 5 40  
Brooklyn. . . . . 8 54 11 24 6 26  
Cleveland. . . . . 9 10 11 30 6 40

Lorain Branch.

FARM, ORCHARD  
AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

COPYRIGHT, 1900, BY J. S. TRIGG, ROCKFORD, ILL.

The wool on the average sheep will bring its owner about \$1 this year.

The behavior of barbed wire is very like that of the trust which manufactures it.

The Australian wheat crop of this winter (their summer) will only average about seven bushels per acre.

The spraying of fruit trees when in bloom and the keeping of bees don't work together at all. The spraying finishes up the bees.

Local pride should prompt a man to keep the weeds cut on the highway bounding his farm even if the law did not require him to do it.

The cost of the seeds sent out by congressmen this year was \$68,450, which is, from our point of view, a practical waste of the public funds.

On a Scotch farm highly cultivated the yield for last year is reported at 81 bushels of barley per acre, 64 of wheat, 80 of oats and 350 of potatoes.

The Doddies, or Polled Angus cattle, lead in the sales of the season in the amount paid for breeding cattle, 70 head realizing an average of \$579 each at Chicago last month.

The motherly old hen and her chickens are always a pretty sight, but the sentiment gets all knocked out of the case when she gets to work with her brood in the newly made flower garden.

A sheep rightfully named Judas Iscariot, which for many years had been used at one of the big Chicago slaughter houses to lead other sheep to the slaughter pen, went on a strike lately and as a result met his death.

A first class dairy cow is never dear at \$50. The poor cow is dear at any price if kept as a dairy cow. To many men a cow is a cow, and such never know, nor do they seem to care to know, whether a cow pays her way or not.

The farmhand is getting from \$2 to \$4 per month more for his work this season than ever before. It is becoming quite a problem how to profitably use help which costs \$35 per month and over in the management of the average farm.

Smaller farms mean more civilized communities, better schools, better society, telephone service and in the near future rural mail delivery. They mean a better type of agriculture, better stock, greater variety of crops, freedom from the burden of hired help.

The preparing of a permanent pasture in this country is a very different thing from so preparing one in England or Scotland. There the climate makes them natural grass countries, a variety of grasses can be blended to make a perfect pasture, and when once well established such pasture will last 100 years. In this country, from Kentucky north, the blue grass, which is everywhere indigenous to the soil, will soon monopolize any so called permanent pasture.

During the month of June this year every citizen of the republic will be waited upon by the census enumerator for information as to where he was born and why he was born and a whole lot of other things. Uncle Sam wants to know all about each one of his many subjects and find out how they are getting along in the world. The farmer will have more questions asked him than any other man. The enumerator will have to be a very patient man if he gets all the information which his orders require.

Just as paint for the outside of a building and paper for the inside will cover up defects, so will Virginia creeper planted near the rough and unslightly things around the homestead cover and beautify them. This creeper loves a wire fence, a dead tree, a pile of stones or an unwelcoming outbuilding. It will grow in the shade or in the sun and festoon with a wealth of greenery all summer and with some rare colors in the fall many a thing which must be, but which is still better not seen. Punch a hole in the ground and stick in a slip of this creeper anywhere and anyhow, and it will grow.

The farmer and the artisan are getting better returns for their labor than the professional man. Possibly we are coming to a time in this country when a professor who can speak five languages, square the circle and have the right to use a good share of the alphabet after his name to express his college degrees will only be able to command a salary of \$400 a year, as it is now in some foreign countries. It is no source of regret that America is passing from an era of intellectual professionalism to one where brains and muscle shall work in harmony. The best paid labor in the country today is where brains and muscle are developing the resources of a great country.

With pork worth \$4 per hundred-weight potatoes are worth about 8 cents bushel to feed the hogs.

Before a man goes into the dairy business he should learn how to pick out a good cow and how to feed her after he gets her.

One of the largest railway corporations of the west is preparing to use the vacant land along its right of way in the culture of timber for railway ties.

Judicious irrigation during the fruiting season doubled a crop of strawberries for us last season. This berry likes a lot of water after it comes in bloom.

It is never a recommendation to a creamery butter maker to boast of how much water he can work into his butter. There are just as smart men in the cities to buy the butter as there are in the creameries to make it.

The butter which brings the top price in the London market is entirely fresh, no salt being used. This butter comes from France and Ireland largely and brings about 5 cents per pound over any other butter sold on that market.

The water in the river Jordan in Palestine is now being very largely used for irrigating purposes. As a result the Dead sea, which it has fed for centuries, is steadily lowering its level. The same condition of things applies to the Great Salt lake of Utah.

Twenty-five hundred barrels of the best apples raised in this country last year which have been carefully preserved in cold storage have been shipped to the Paris exposition. This exhibit will be supplemented by summer and fall fruits of this year's growth later on.

America less than any other country is liable to violent fluctuations in the matter of crop production. It can hardly be said that we have fat and lean years, as did the Egyptians of old. While there may be local failures of certain crops, it is hardly supposable that a general crop failure could occur.

The Michigan experiment station gives the following results from comparative test of broad and narrow tired wagons: On good roads the drafts of wide and narrow tired wagons were about equal; on plowed land a narrow tired wagon pulled 45 per cent harder than a wide tired one; on a road with sand two inches deep, 25 per cent harder, and on sod 10 per cent harder.

An excuse for deep plowing of corn for the last two plowings given us the other day was that if the shovels were not set to run deep they would not scour. In this case the end attained did not justify the means used. However it may be in those latitudes where the corn crop has five months free from frost in which to mature, in those where the crop has to be made in 100 days the deep plowing of the crop after it begins to tassel out is all wrong and invariably an injury to the crop.

We have one or two inquiries as to the new grass, bromo inermis—as to its value as a grass for semi-arid sections where clover and timothy will not grow. The reports of the Kansas, Nebraska and Dakota experiment stations, where it has been given a pretty thorough trial, show that it quickly forms a thick sod on dry upland, starts early in the spring and grows late in the fall. It endures intense cold and severe drought, makes fair pasture and a second quality of hay and when once rooted and established is a very difficult sod to break up and a hard grass to get rid of. It probably has no mission in those sections of the country where timothy and clover will grow.

We know of a man, a farmer, who can never find anything he wants about his place. He always leaves tools and the like just where he uses them, and if it were not for his more careful and businesslike wife, who looks after him and puts things in their proper place, he could hardly do business at all. His fault grew out of the lack of proper training when a boy. Children can be trained to be careful and methodical just as well as not, and parents who neglect so to train them do their children a grievous wrong.

## FENCES FOR THE HORSE PASTURE.

One hundred and twenty-five dollars will buy enough woven wire fencing to put up 230 rods of fence. This much fence will inclose a pasture of 24 acres. One good horse will now sell for \$125. It is hard to find a man who has raised four horses to turn off each year who has not lost by barbed wire more than enough to build the woven wire fence, if not in animals killed outright at least by scars and blemishes on horses which were rendered unsalable. It is safe to say that if you are trying to raise good horses it will not pay to try to do it with barbed wire fences.

## DUTCH COLONIAL STYLE.

Contains Seven Large Rooms and Bath and Costs but \$1,500.  
[Copyright, 1900, by George Hitchings, architect, 1000 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn.]

This design shows a \$1,500 home. It is a comfortable, well arranged and very practical house. It has seven large rooms and a bathroom. This may be termed a Dutch colonial house and is an attractive design. The gables in front and rear and the roof are covered with cedar shingles, and the first floor is covered with white



FRONT ELEVATION.

pine bevel siding. The foundation may be either of brick or stone, as desired. Stone is a trifle less expensive and just as durable as brick, but takes up more space. The cellar floor is concreted three inches thick. The chimney is built of hard burned brick. The timbers used in this house are all spruce, with the exception of the filling in studs, which are hemlock. The floors are yellow pine tongue and groove flooring. The veranda across the front is six feet wide. The dimensions of the house are 20 feet by 33 feet deep, including bay window.

The water in the river Jordan in Palestine is now being very largely used for irrigating purposes. As a result the Dead sea, which it has fed for centuries, is steadily lowering its level. The same condition of things applies to the Great Salt lake of Utah.

Twenty-five hundred barrels of the best apples raised in this country last year which have been carefully preserved in cold storage have been shipped to the Paris exposition. This exhibit will be supplemented by summer and fall fruits of this year's growth later on.

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# Over 100 Premiums Free!!

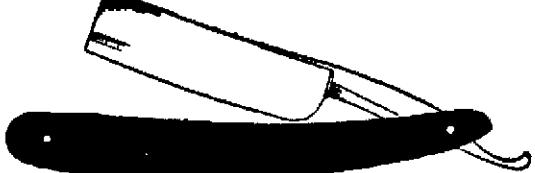
## WITH

### MCLAUGHLIN'S XXXX COFFEE

Complete premium list and instructions in every package. McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is worth 5 cents per pound more than any other packaged coffee and costs no more. It is always uniform. Try this Coffee and you will never use any other. McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages.

W. F. MCLAUGHLIN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

No. 1. RAZOR.



This razor we know from the most practical experience to be the best. Read the following: "This is to certify that I have used the two razors offered by McLaughlin & Co. as premiums, and shave my best customers with them, and I guarantee them to be first-class razors and far superior to the razors given as premiums by other package coffee houses." — A. A. FETTELSON, Barber, Sherman House, Chicago.

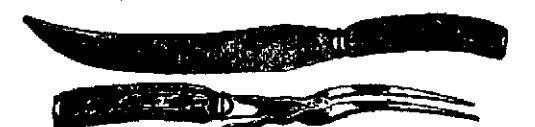
Attested to by I. NEWMAN VAN Pelt, Notary Public for Cook County, Dec. 12, 1899. State of Illinois. A razor sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 50 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 2. BUTCHER'S KNIFE.



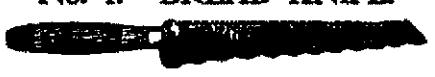
Very useful for kitchen use. Blade of the best quality steel, rosewood handle. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 20 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 3. CARVING SET.



Knife and fork, genuine stag handles; length of blade eight inches, made of crucible steel. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 90 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 4. BREAD KNIFE.



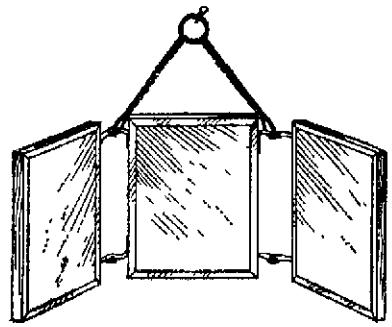
Do not be without our combination bread knife and saw. Suitable for slicing bread, cutting meats and ham. The back can be used for sawing the bone. Blade 9 inches long, made of crucible steel. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 14 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 5. Child's Knife and Fork Set.



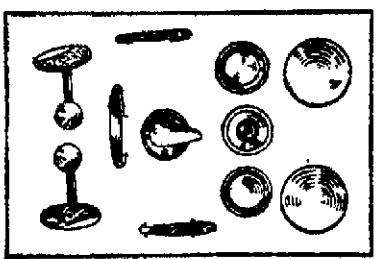
Three handsome pieces of artistic workmanship. Handles are heavily embossed, perfect in every respect, and packed in fancy lined box. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 28. TRIPPLICATE MIRROR.



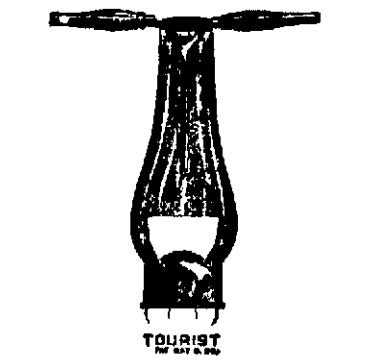
Size of each mirror 3x4 inches. Hand-somely encased and bound with nickel covers; length when opened is 11 inches; useful and ornamental at the same time. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 29. Dewey Combination Set.



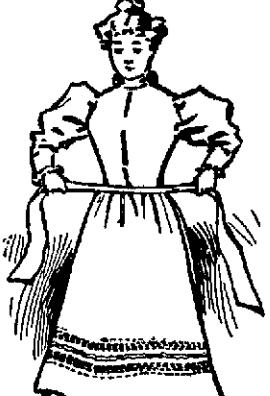
For both ladies and gentlemen: consisting of a pair of handsomely chased and engraved, new style, link cuff buttons; three engraved beauty pins for shirt waists; one set of four collar buttons; one pair of cuff buttons for the back and two lever buttons for the sleeves; also a pair of plain cuff buttons for round cuffs. Warranted for one year. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 30. Tourists' Folding Curling Irons.



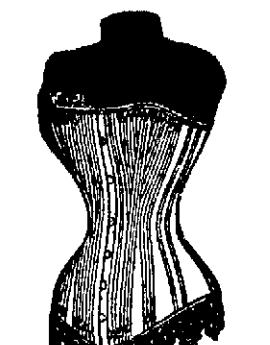
The most perfect folding curler made, the jaws are fitted with wires which securely hold the handles in various positions; simple, durable and perfect in operation. Nickel plated, antique oak handles, especially adapted for heating over lamps, gas, etc. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 10 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 31. LADY'S APRON.



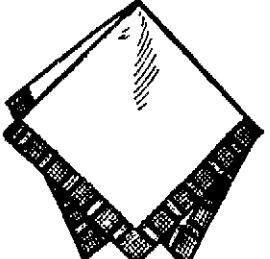
Made of fine quality of white lawn with wide stripes: size 36x36 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 32. CORSETS.



Extra fine, long jean corset, made of the very best material and modeled after the very latest patterns. Colors—white, grey and black. Sizes, 18 to 30 inches, waist measure. In ordering be sure to mention size and color. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 100 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 33. Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs.



Four hem-stitched with colored borders. Size 18x18 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 38. PAPER DOLLS.

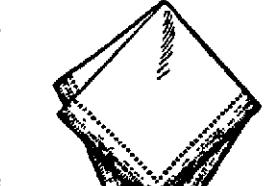
These dolls are by far the best ever gotten out and comprise eight dolls to the set. The dolls could not be bought for less than 75c. They are in two sets, A and B. When ordering be sure to mention which set you want. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 10 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 34. PIPE.



Genuine French briar, large size bulldog shape, with a small pipe cleaner. This stem has a double draft which divides the smoke and cools it: cannot possibly burn the tongue. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 30 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 35. Ladies' Handkerchiefs.



Six handkerchiefs with colored borders. Size 12x13 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 36. Lady's Brooch.



The latest Parisian and Cluster Brooch; set with a very pretty colored center stone surrounded by Parisian diamonds, very handsome and brilliant. Made of the very best quality of plated metal. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 112 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 37. DOLLS.



Fancy dressed dolls with movable arms and legs. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 50 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 38. PAPER DOLLS.

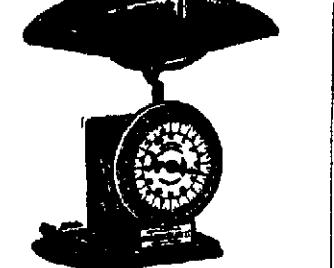
These dolls are by far the best ever gotten out and comprise eight dolls to the set. The dolls could not be bought for less than 75c. They are in two sets, A and B. When ordering be sure to mention which set you want. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 10 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 6. SPOONS.



These are handsome teaspoons ornamented with double designs embossed handles and made of first-class material. Come six in a package. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 30 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 7. HOUSE SCALE.



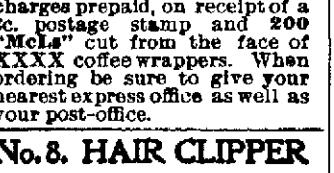
With scoop. A most practical scale for all purposes; hand-somely enameled. Stripped wire little wire and can be eliminated by turning the brass screw on top. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 200 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 10. Gentleman's Knife.



Made of fine quality steel; stag or ebony handle; steel lined; highly polished; small pen and large spear blade. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 11. JACK KNIFE.



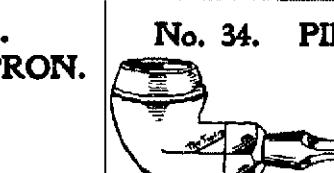
Ebony or rosewood handle; steel lined; highly polished; pen and spear blade. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 12. PARING KNIVES.



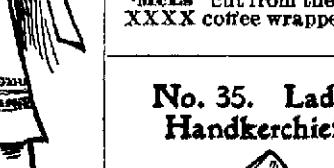
One complete set consisting of three different paring knives; best quality steel blade; enameled handle; no better paring knife made. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 13. EMERY KNIFE SHARPENER.



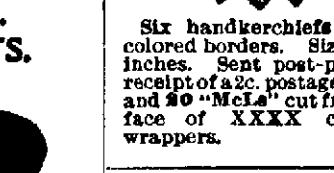
Has steel guard and wooden handle; emery fastened to the handle and running full length of sharpener. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 20 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 14. SHEARS.



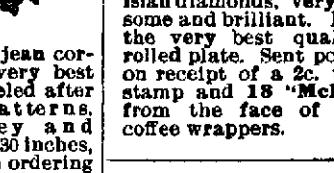
Eight inches long; made of fine quality steel, evenly tempered and will give the best of satisfaction as a cutter. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 15. SCISSORS.



Six inches long; made of fine quality steel, evenly tempered and will give the best of satisfaction. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 16. HARMONICA.



Here is something that will please the young as well as the old folks. A beautiful silver harmonica containing thirty-two holes; nickel covered; if properly played will sound like a church organ. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 19. BAND RING.



This is a handsome hand chased and raised gold wedding ring of very pretty and unique pattern; cannot be sold from solid gold; will not be equalled in value or quality in the same principle as the Breguet watch case and is warranted for five years. Measure your size on the ring scale. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 18 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

Vocal Music.

ing from this strong and attractive list. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 49. The Picture That Is Turned.

Toward the Wall.

No. 50. Her Eyes Don't Shine Like Diamonds.

No. 51. My Gal Is a High Born Lady.

No. 52. Just One Girl.

No. 53. Mister Johnson Turn Me Loose.

No. 54. All Coons Look Alike to Me.

No. 55. I Love You in the Same Old Way.

No. 56. Because.

No. 57. Simply Friends.

No. 58. Mamie My Darling.

No. 59. Back Among the Old Folks Once Again.

No. 60. Mammy, Mammy Come Tell Me that You Love Me.

No. 61. Mammy's Little Pumpkin Colored Coons.

No. 62. Darktown Is Out To Night.

No. 63. When You Ain't Got No Money You Needn't Come Around.

No. 64. When You Don't Say Chicken in the Crow.

No. 65. Honey That I Love So Well.

No. 66. Mammy's Little Pumpkin Colored Coons.

No. 67. Patriotic Alarm Clock.

Has extra fine works in solid nickel-silver case; genuine American movement. Balanced jeweled, handsome porcelain dial, stem wind and stem set; will last a lifetime and guaranteed to keep correct time. The watch is made by one of the largest watch factories in the United States. This watch is far superior in every respect to watches offered as premiums by other package coffee houses. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 200 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 68. The Picture That Is Turned.

Toward the Wall.

No. 69. The Picture That Is Turned.

Toward the Wall.

No. 70. The Picture That Is Turned.

Toward the Wall.

No. 71. The Picture That Is Turned.

Toward the Wall.

No. 72. The Picture That Is Turned.

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No. 73. The Picture That Is Turned.

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No. 74. The Picture That Is Turned.

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Toward the Wall.

No. 80. The Picture That Is Turned.

Toward the Wall.

No. 81. The Picture That Is Turned.

Toward the Wall.

No. 82. The Picture That Is Turned.

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